The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4656. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Terms of the Treaty of Peace Signed at Prague.

The People of Saxony Demanding Union with Prussia.

Great Reform Meeting at Birmingham.

Courtesies and Honors to Our Naval Officers in Russia.

Grand Banquet at Moscow in Honor of the American Guests.

Italy Demanding the Return of National Relics.

Still Further Advance in United States Securities.

Closing Quotations of Five-Twenties, 72.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty of Peace.

BERLIN, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

Information has been received here which induces the general belief that the articles of the Treaty of Peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nicholsburg on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

SAXONY.

Saxons Demanding Incorporation with Prussia.

LEIPSIC, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The meeting of the National Imperial Party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

LEIPSIC, Monday, Aug. 27.

A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favor of a union of the Kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

ITALY.

A Demand on Austria for National Relics.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Aug. 26.

Gen. MENABREA has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

RUSSIA.

Courtesies and Honors to the United States Embassy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The United States Embassy met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honors, and entertained at a grand banquet.

At Novgorod the Embassy also were the recipients of similar attentions, and honored with a grand dinner.

The Reception at Moscow.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Aug. 25.

There was a great popular demonstration here to-day in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner by the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary FOX said that the title of the Club must be emblematical of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

Repeal of Martial Law in the Southwestern Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The Russian Government has repealed the edict of martial law in the Southwestern Provinces of the Empire, except Kiew.

The Revolution in Siberia.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Aug. 25.

News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms and the rest with scythes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Reform Meeting in Birmingham--Speech by John Bright.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Monday, Aug. 27.

The Reform display in this city to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were present. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in favor of residential manhood suffrage. JOHN BRIGHT delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Noon, Aug. 27.

COTTON.—The market is steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Noon, Aug. 27.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull and declining.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday evening, Aug. 27.

There is no change of note to report in the Produce Market except for tallow, which is firmer, holders asking an advance.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Noon, Aug. 27.

PROVISIONS.—The market remains unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Monday Noon, Aug. 27.

Consols are quoted at 88¾ for money.

American Securities.

The market for American Stocks rules firmer.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted at 72¼.

Erie Railway Shares at 45.

Illinois Cental Shares at 78.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The Cotton Market closes steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The Breadstuffs Market is flat and prices quite nominal, with a downward tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The Provision Market is quiet and generally unchanged.

LATEST FINANCIAL.

London Money market.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The London money market is easier, and an advance of ⅛ ₩ cent. is noted in Consols. The closing quotation for money was 89.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities continues firm, and Erie and Illinois shares have advanced. The closing quotations are:

United States Five Twenties, 72.

Erie Railway shares, 45¾.

Illinois Central shares, 78¼.

MARINE.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 27.

Ship *Universe*, Capt. HUTTON, from New-York July 31, arrived at this port to-day. Ship *M. Post* has also arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Tarifa*, from New-York, Aug. 15, arrived at this port this afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Monday Evening, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec Aug. 18, arrived here this afternoon, and sailed again for Liverpool.

CHINA.

Shipwreck and Great Loss of Life—One European and 143 Chinese Passengers Drowned--Arrival of the Hartford at Hong Kong--Captures by Chinese Pirates—The Revolt in Kansuh Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The British ship *Fairlight*, Capt. BUSH, from Hong Kong, bound to San Francisco, was wrecked near Island Po-Chung-Hian on June 12. One hundred and forty-three Chinese passengers and one European were drowned. The ship broke up six hours after striking, and nothing was saved. The Government had chartered a steamer to send after the wrecked crew.

Hong Kong papers of July 3 say the English commercial panic was felt there injuriously, but the rush on the Government banks had ceased.

The United States flagship *Hartford* had arrived at Hong Kong from Amoy, and reported that the Imperialists had beaten 6,500 Nierfer rebels, causing them to retire.

The Chinese pirates captured the Hanoverian schooner *Sophie*, off Chihihi Point, and stole $2,000, but left the officers and crew uninjured.

The report of a revolt in Kansuh is confirmed. The troops in Ranchou, the capital, took possession of the city in the absence of the Governor-General, seized the persons of the Judge and Treasurer, and tried to force them to memorialize the Emperor to the effect that the troops were driven to revolt for want of pay and food. This event caused great numbers of the gentry and mandarins to commit suicide to prove their loyalty. Great distress prevailed throughout the province. Wheat and maccaroni, the chief articles of diet, were held at 70 taels per picul.

It was reported that a large body of rebels had penetrated into the vicinity of Chinkang, in the heart of the Salt Districts.

It is feared that the American schooner *Golden Pearl* was lost about June 12, between Tamar and Amoy.

The bark *Eclipse*, from Kanagawa, brings 3,000 packages of tea.

The bark *Gen. Pike*, from the Ochotsk Sea, reports the following New-Brunswick whalers spoken: Ship *Emily Morgan*, 85 bbls. oil; ship *Roman*, 1,100 bbls. oil; bark *William Gifford*, 1,000 bbls. oil.

SING SING PRISON.

A Bold Attempt of Prisoners to Escape—The Keepers Assailed by a Gang in the Quarry—One Convict Killed, and Three Mortally Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 27.

Information just received in this city states that a number of the convicts employed in the quarry at Sing Sing Prison, attacked the keeper this afternoon, and endeavored to wrest a revolver from him. He stoutly resisted, his attempts to free himself attracting the attention of other keepers, who immediately went to his assistance. In the meantime the attacked man managed to free his pistol arm, when he fired at his assailants, killing one of them instantly. Another keeper also fired, mortally wounding three, when the balance of the conspirators were secured. At 6:30 o'clock this evening all was quiet again. It is said that two convicts escaped last night, and it is also reported that some of those who made the rush this afternoon are still at large. The affair caused considerable excitement, and large crowds flocked to the scene of the disturbance.

LOUISIANA.

The Cholera Still Prevailing on the Plantations — The Negroes Believe Themselves Poisoned by the Whites—The Texas Senatorial Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

The deaths by cholera for forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock in the morning, numbered 26. The cholera is abating in the city, but shows no diminution on the plantations. The negroes have conceived the idea that they are poisoned by the white people, and refuse to take the remedies.

Hon. O. M. ROBERTS, President of the Secession Convention of 1861, has been chosen second Senator from Texas. The Ultra-Unionists voted for ROBERTS.

The collection of the direct tax, imposed by Congress in 1861, has been suspended until January, 1868.

Cotton crop statements continue to be generally unfavorable, but on the upper Brazos the cotton is yielding well.

Cotton sales 1,250 bales; Low Middling, 33c.@34c. Receipts 58 bales. Bank Sterling, 55. New York Exchange ¼ discount.

MAINE.

A Johnson Meeting at Biddeford. Political.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sunday, Aug. 26.

Senator DOOLITTLE and Ex-Gov. PARSONS addressed a large audience, composed of all parties, at the City Hall last evening. To-day these gentlemen, together with MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Jr., are guests of Mayor SHAW.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

RATIFICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Grand Rally of Massachusetts Unionists in Faneuil Hall—Speech by Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Faneuil Hall was crowded this evening for a grand rally and ratification of the Philadelphia address and declaration of principles. Hon. HENRY W. PAINE presided, and Judge BENJ. R. CURTIS, Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL and Hon. WM. GRAY were among the Vice-Presidents. Senator DOOLITTLE, who was the principal speaker, was received with hearty applause. The Senator began his speech by asking shall Massachusetts in the next Congress, through her representatives, speak for Union, or shall she speak for disunion? Do we live in the United States of America, or the disunited States? Is that great Republic we so much loved, for which we were willing to labor and to sacrifice, to pour out the blood of our sons, our fathers and our brothers, composed to-day of thirty six States, or of twenty-five or twenty-six States, with ten or eleven States held as subjugated, conquered provinces? That's the great question, and that's the only question at the present hour. If the Union is broken up, if the States are disunited, for what have we been fighting? The great question, said Mr. DOOLITTLE, was whether the Constitutson is yet the supreme law of the land. If so, it follows as a necessity that the lately rebellious States are entitled to the provisions of that Constitution, and one of those provisions is that no State shall be deprived of its representation in Congress without its own consent. He held that the Constitution is the only treaty of peace that can be made between the States, for that is the supreme law over all. He undertook to say that neither the Executive, the Congress nor the Supreme Court had any power to propose any terms of peace other than the Constitution. In reference to the purposes for which we carried on the war, as declared in the resolutions of Congress of 1861, he claimed that the proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN and of all the Generals were based upon those ideas. He gave a circumstantial account of the formation of the Union party, and showed that the same idea of prosecuting the war for the Union was embodied in it as a foundation principle. Without this pledge uniting Democrats with Republicans it would have been impossible to carry the country. He said the Government refused the mediation of LOUIS NAPOLEON upon the ground that the moment the States in rebellion returned to their allegiance and elected representatives in accordance with the Constitution they had a right to represetation. By a law of 1862, increasing the apportionment of members, Congress as much declared the right of South Carolina to representation as it did that of Massachusetts, and this very Congress, sitting under that law, assumes to exclude representatives from ten or fifteen equal States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE proceeded to show that the same question, whether the States were in or out of the Union, was in the Baltimore Convention, and that body pronounced the doctrine that the States were out a gigantic Congressional lie. At Cleveland, in the Convention of the seceders from the Baltimore Convention, the proposition was enunciated authoritatively for the first time that the States were out, and upon that proposition the Congressional majority have acted, not upon the solemn declaration of the Union Party, made when LINCOLN and JOHNSON were nominated. He pronounced the charge that President JOHNSON had departed from the principles upon which he was elected to be a gross, wilful, and unmitigated falsehood. He expressed his firm belief, founded upon sufficient evidence, that the Southern armies had had accepted the terms proposed by GRANT in good faith, and he would challenge any man to show where any considerable number of the common soldiers had violated the pledges and terms then given while he had yet to learn of a single officer who had violated them. He warned New-England that she could not afford to do injustice in this matter of Southern representation. Upon the same grounds the South and West, grown restive under the tariff system, might unite and exclude New-England.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke for nearly two hours to a most attentive audience.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, then took the floor, but the hour was late and the audience began to retire until very few were left, and but little of his speech could be heard.

MEXICO.

The French Ordered to Evacuate San Salvador and Durango—Maximilian and the French Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 26.

A Durango letter of July 24 states that the French had received orders to evacuate San Salvador. The evacuation of Durango was to commence on Aug. 16.

Offers had been made to retain the French soldiers in the service of MAXIMILIAN by inducing them to reenlist in battalions, each battalion to consist of 200 French and 600 Mexicans. This would secure the service of 13,000 foreigners for the Mexican Empire.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Rumors about the Release of Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The impression is gaining ground here that JEFF. DAVIS will soon be released from imprisonment on parole. The impression, however, is not produced by any action that has been taken by the Government that could be construed as preliminary to his release, nor by any information received from any authoritative source, but is merely the result of opinions frequently expressed by those supposed to be most competent to know.

KENTUCKY.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Radical Union men of the Fifth Congressional District held a meeting at the office of Ex-Attorney-General SPEED, this evening, and approved the list recommended by the recent Lexington meeting for delegates to the Loyal Union Convention of Philadelphia, and appointed thirty additional delegates to represent the Fifth Congressional District.

Convention of Radicals at Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 27.

A Convention of Radical Union men was held at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, which appointed delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention on the 3d prox. Resolutions were adopted censuring President JOHNSON and indorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Decease of Rev. John Pierpont.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT died suddenly last night at his residence in Medford. He was eighty-one years of age.

Death of Dean Richmond.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 27.

The announcement of the death of DEAN RICHMOND creates a profound sensation in this city. The flags are at half-mast and the Central Railroad offices, buildings and locomotives are being draped in mourning.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 27.

The announcement of DEAN RICHMOND's death is received with great feeling, though it was not unexpected. His loss will be greatly felt here, as he has passed a great portion of his time in this city, and has been connected with its business interests for many years. The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Aug. 27.

The announcement of the death of DEAN RICHMOND caused a general expression of sorrow in this city. Flags were suspended at half-mast and other demonstrations of mourning were made. The locomotives of the New-York Central Railroad are being draped in mourning. The locomotive "Richmond" was elaborately draped in mourning.

The Baltimore Schutzenfest.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Schutzenfest to-day is attended by an immense gathering at their shooting-park. All the usual proceedings peculiar to such festivities are in active progress.

The procession was a very fine affair, and included a corps of mounted riflemen, bands of music, and an immense car, containing young ladies and children, personating the Goddess of Liberty and the thirty-six States, and bearing banners inscribed with the arms of each State. The visiting delegations were in carriages.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Preparations for His Reception at the Nation's Metropolis.

Official Programmes for the Action of the Common Council and the Citizens' Committee.

The Military Parade--Police Regulations--Municipal Preparations.

The Reception, Procession, Review, Banquet and Serenade.

Deliberations and Conclusions of the General Committee.

FULL PARTICULARS AND ALL ABOUT IT.

The preparations for the reception of the President on his visit to this City to-morrow are completed, and below will be found the official programmes.

The Governor's Room in the City Hall, which has become rather rusty of late, has been swept and garnished, and renovated generally, and now looks as bright as a new pin. The Hall will be gaily decorated with bunting on the reception day, and the space in front of the building will be kept clear by the Police. All the corporation offices will be closed, and business generally will, no doubt, be suspended, in order to allow all who desire it an opportunity of paying their respects to the President.

On the arrival of the President in the Governor's Room an address will be delivered by Mayor HOFFMAN, but, according to the official programme, a public reception by the President is not contemplated. After reviewing the military from the balcony of the City Hall, the procession will reform and proceed up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, and thence to Fourteenth-street.

We understand that rooms have been engaged for certain members of the Presidential suite at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the President himself and the more prominent of his guests will remain at

DELMONICO'S

superb hotel, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The rooms prepared by Mr. DELMONICO for the accommodation of Mr. JOHNSON are the parlors of the establishment, consisting of three elegant apartments on the first floor above the entrance. To the *habitués* of this establishment it will be necessary simply to state that the rooms are those ordinarily used for the grand dinners given by the *élite* to their distinguished friends from abroad; to others we will state that they are commodious, elegantly furnished, carpeted in most costly and tasteful style, decorated with all that culture can suggest and money procure. They front on Fourteenth-street and upon a balcony, from which the President will respond to-morrow evening to the serenade that will be tendered him.

THE COMMITTEES

have taken entire charge of the establishment, and last evening met in solemn conclave in the parlor on the first floor.

After due deliberation and consultation the following

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

for the citizens' reception and entertainment in honor of the visit to the City of New-York of His Excellency President JOHNSON was agreed upon.

1. The subscribers will meet at the Mayor's office, City-Hall, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock precisely, when badges will be provided.

2. Carriages will then be in readiness to take the subscribers to a special steamer provided for the purpose, at Pier No. 1, North River, in which they will proceed to Jersey City, to await the arrival of the President.

3. They will then act as escort to their Chairman on the reception of the President, and follow the Presidential party in a line, three abreast, on board the boat, where each gentleman will be specially introduced to the President and suite.

4. On the steamer arriving at this City, the subscribers will again enter their carriages, and proceed with the President to the City Hall, and after the public reception is there concluded, they will take the place to be assigned to them in the procession, parting with the Presidential party at Delmonico's.

5. All the subscribers are expected to act as Reception Committee at the dinner, and do everything which will tend to make the occasion agreeable. It will, however, be the particular duty of the Special Reception Committee to personally see that all the Presidential escort are amply provided for.

6. The Dinner Committee will appropriate and designate the various seats at the table, and will indicate the places specially assigned to each.

7. The Ladies' Committee will specially provide for the ladies of the Presidential party, and will consist of Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Mr. W. R. GARRISON and Mr. ARTHUR LEARY.

8. The badges designating the various committees will be composed of white, red and blue colors, and indicating as follows:

Chairmen, an appropriate rosette, with gold star.

Reception Committee, rosette, with silver star, white ribbon pendant.

Dinner, rosette, with silver star, blue ribbon pendant.

Subscribers, rosette, with silver star, red, white and blue ribbon pendant.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.

The following notice has been sent to each of the subscribers to the JOHNSON entertainment:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The subscribers to the entertainment proposed to His Excellency President JOHNSON, in honor of his visit to our City, will meet at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely; and from thence proceed to Jersey City to receive and escort the President and suite to the City Hall, and afterward to Delmonico's.

It will be the general duty of all to receive and introduce the guests at dinner; and on Thursday morning, 30th inst., the subscribers will again meet at Delmonico's, at 7 o'clock, to escort the President to the steamboat. Very respectfully, yours,

A. T. STEWART, Chairman.

The following letter has been sent to each of the Special Reception Committee:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.

DEAR SIR: You have been selected to act as one of a Special Committee on Reception at the dinner to be given by the citizens of New-York to His Excellency President JOHNSON, in honor of his visit to our City, on Wednesday evening, 29th inst.

The Committee will meet on that evening at 6 o'clock precisely, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. K. GARRISON, Chairman.

The following is a copy of the invitation to the Presidential Dinner:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The pleasure of your company is requested at a dinner to be given by the citizens of New-York to His Excellency President JOHNSON, in honor of his visit to our city, on Wednesday evening, 29th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) C. K. GARRISON, Chairman.

C. K. Garrison, Henry Hilton, Richard Schell, S. D. Babcock, L. P. Morton, David Dows, Geo. W. McLean, Arthur Leary, Wm. T. Coleman, John Bryan—Committee on Invitations.

The following gentlemen are the

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION:

William B. Astor, Moses Taylor, Isaac Bell, R. M. Blatchford, William Kelly, James Brown, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry Clews, B. B. Sherman, John Q. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, A. C. Kingsland, Jonathan Sturges, C. K. Garrison, Richard Schell, A. A. Low, Wm. H. Webb, John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

So far as is known, the following is a list of those who will accompany the President on the excursion: The Secretary of State and ladies, the Secretary of the Navy and wife, the Postmaster-General, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and wife, Senator and Mrs. PATTERSON, Col. WILLIAM G. MOORE and Col. MORROW, both connected with the President's office; Marshal of the District of Columbia GOODING and his deputy, Col. O'BEIRNE, L. A. GOBRIGHT, reporter of the Associated Press, and W. W. WARDEN. Major-Gen. MEADE, Minister ROMERO, and perhaps others, will also be of the party.

ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Both Boards of the Common Council held a special session yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen the following resolution was offered by President BRICE, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, will visit this City on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., while *en route* for the City of Chicago; and,

Whereas, It is due, as well to the exalted position he occupies, as the Chief Executive officer of the Republic, as to the ability, patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the nation, that have characterized his administration of the duties incident to his great office, that the people of this metropolis should, in a manner befitting the occasion, and through their representatives in the Common Council, be afforded an opportunity of testifying their respect and regard for him, personally, and of demonstrating their admiration for the eminently wise, national and conciliatory measures proposed and adopted by him, in his untiring efforts to inaugurate and perpetuate a new era of kindness and fraternal regard between all the States and people comprising the American Union; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed, to act conjointly with His Honor the Mayor, to wait on His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, upon his arrival in this City, and tender to him the freedom and hospitalities of the City of New-York; that the Governor's Room in the City Hall be placed at his disposal in which to receive the congratulations of our citizens; and that the Committee be and hereby is authorized and empowered to make such other and necessary arrangements as will afford the people of this City an opportunity of manifesting their affection for the President, and of testifying their adherence and devotion to the principles entertained and advocated by him of good will, peace and reconciliation between all sections of our common country.

Mr. RYERS moved that the resolutions be suitably engrossed, Mr. B. F. BRADY having volunteered to prepare a copy of them.

The motion was adopted, and the President then announced the following gentlemen as members of the Committee: LOEW, O'BRIEN, COMAN, MCGINNIS and GEDNEY. The name of President BRICE was subsequently added.

The resolutions were then sent to the Board of Councilmen. After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. PULLMAN said it appeared strange that on an occasion like this—when it was proper that the hospitalities of the City should be extended to President JOHNSON—that the other Board should send in such a resolution. They had taken the opportunity of endorsing the President's policy, when they should simply have extended to him the hospitalities of the City. It was not the business of the Common Council to endorse or disapprove of the President's policy. Mr. PULLMAN then said that he was disposed and ready to do all in his power to show respect to the President of the United States, but he was not willing to endorse his policy. [Hisses.]

Mr. PULLMAN then offered as an amendment a resolution simply extending the hospitality of the City to the President.

The amendment was lost, by a vote of 7 to 14.

Mr. ROBERTS also opposed the resolution, which, he said, he was surprised to see presented to the Board. He had sustained the President up to the time of the New-Orleans massacre. The resolution indorsed the President's action in that matter, and the speaker could not vote for it.

The previous question was called, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4.

The following Committee was then appointed to act for the Board of Councilmen:

Councilmen Imlay, Watts, Stacom, Halloran and Brinkman, to which Committee the President was added. The Board then adjourned.

The Special Joint Committee met in the Chamber of the Board of Alderman soon after the adjournment of the Boards and drew up the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to receive and welcome His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, upon his arrival at this City, will meet in the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., and from thence proceed to Pier No. 1, North River, to receive, formally, His Excellency on behalf of the people and Government of the City.

The Committee, accompanied by their distinguished visitor and suite, will then proceed up State-street to Broadway and up Broadway to the City Hall, to the Governor's Room, where the members of the Common Council and the heads of departments of the City Government will be presented to His Excellency by His Honor the Mayor, who will also deliver a formal address on behalf of the City.

For the purpose of proceeding to the Governor's Room, the Judges of the various Courts will meet in the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas at 12 M.; the Common Council and heads of departments will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the same hour; members of Congress and of the State Legislature and Board of Supervisors, will meet in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors at the same hour, and army and ex-army officers in uniform will meet in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen at the same hour.

In consequence of the smallness of the room, the Committee of Reception, members of the Press, and those accompanying the President, only will be admitted to the Governor's Room.

The President will review the military from the balcony of the City Hall.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the City Hall, the procession will form, and passing out of the west gate of the Park, proceed up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to the Fifth-avenue, and through the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

The Committee hereby direct that the public offices of the Corporation be closed, and no business be transacted on the day of the reception, (Wednesday, Aug 29,) in order to afford all the officers, and other employes of the City, an opportunity of participating in the demonstration of respect to the President.

It is respectfully recommended that our citizens generally will close their respective places of business, and unite with the City authorities in doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the nation during his sojourn in the City.

The flags will be displayed on all the public buildings belonging to the City, and the owners or occupants of all other public, and also all private buildings, and the owners or masters of the shipping in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

It is particularly requested that the owners or drivers of all public or private vehicles refrain from passing across or along any street through which the procession may be in motion.

The Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan District are charged with the duty of enforcing, if necessary, the above requirements of the Committee.

JOHN BRICE, President,
CHARLES E. LOEW,
THOMAS COMAN,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
ROBERT MCGINNIS,
W. H. GEDNEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
J. WILSON GREEN, President,
MILNOR IMLAY,
CLEMENT WATTS,
MICHAEL HALLORAN,
JOHN STACOM,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors also held a special session yesterday.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. W. M. TWEED and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is understood that his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, will visit this City on Wednesday next; and

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, as the representatives of the people of this County, desire to extend to the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic the honors and courtesies due his exalted position, and to manifest their esteem and respect for him as a patriot and statesman, for the signal ability he has displayed in the conduct and management of public affairs, and the protection of the rights of citizens of all the States of the Union, and the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution as bequeathed to us by the illustrious patriots of the Revolution; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board respectfully requests the citizens of this County to unite with the State, City and County authorities in extending to our honored Chief Magistrate a cordial and hearty welcome to this great Metropolis.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 1 P. M.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS

Promise to be both complete and imposing. The entire First Division, under command of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades, under the command of Brig.-Gens. SPICER, BURGER and HALL, and Col. H. D. HULL, are ordered to act as the escort to the Presidential party, and as the members of the National Guard seem emulous of each other in appearing on that day, the aggregate display of numbers will no doubt be a credit to the organization. The following are the orders of the day issued by Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—General Orders No. 4, under date of the 23d instant, are hereby countermanded.

The entire division will parade on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, for the reception of the President of the United States.

The division line will be formed on Broadway, with the right on Battery-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The cavalry brigade will form on Battery-place, with the right on Broadway, at the same hour, in single line.

Brig.-Gen. BURGER will detail a detachment from the First Regiment of Artillery to fire the President's salute from the Battery, upon his landing. The residue of the First Artillery will parade dismounted, with side arms, &c.

The line of march will be up Broadway and Park-row to the City Hall, where the honor of a marching salute will be paid to the President, by the division. Thence up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and down the Fifth-avenue to Delmonico's.

The Commissary-General will issue the ammunition for the salute.

Battery-place, Broadway, Park-row and Fifth-avenue are designated as the parade-ground of the division, during the parade, and will be kept clear from curb to curb.

By order of the Major-General,
CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

ORDERS OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—I. The Major-General Commanding having been notified by the Honorable Secretary of War that his Excellency the President of the United States will, in his projected journey to Chicago, pass through the limits of this Department, all commanding officers of posts are hereby directed to be prepared to pay the appropriate military honors to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, by firing salutes, and furnishing such escorts and guards of honor as, in conjunction with the municipal and other authorities, may be deemed necessary.

II. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing requirements, Brevet Brig.-Gen. I. VOGDES, commanding First United States Artillery, will be considered the Commanding Officer in New-York City and Harbor, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY, Fourth United States Artillery, the Commanding Officer in the City of Philadelphia.

III. Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY will organize an escort of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting the President and suite, and will furnish a guard of honor at the quarters of the President during his stay in this City.

IV. All officers of the army on duty in Philadelphia and vicinity are directed to report in uniform at these headquarters on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 12 M. All officers drawing forage for private horses will report mounted By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. F. BARSTOW,
A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjt.-General.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.

Capt. ——, —— *Precinct:*

GENERAL ORDER, No. 470.—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is to be received by the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, under a military escort, on Wednesday, 29th August, instant, on which occasion you will order the whole of your command on duty, in full uniform, (belts and batons,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

You will guard the streets, where the line of march passes through your precinct, with three sections of your command, and such other force as may be detailed to assist you, and you will instruct the officers and men under your control to keep the streets and places designated for the march clear of people and vehicles from "curb to curb," pursuant to the order of Major-Gen. SANDFORD (General Order No. 5.)

Each Captain, not otherwise specially detailed, will be on duty with his command, wherever it may be stationed, subject to further orders.

Inspector CARPENTER will have under his special charge the force on the entire line of march. Inspector FOLK will have in charge the force at Battery-place and Pier No. 1 North River. Inspector LEONARD will have in charge the force at DELMONICO'S. Capt. BRACKETT will have command of the force stationed at the City Hall and Park.

Capt. JAMESON, of Seventh Precinct, and Capt. MOUNT, of Seventeenth Precinct, are detailed as Special Aids to the Superintendent, and will be respected accordingly.

In order to aid the Police in the performance of their duty, the proprietors of the several lines of omnibuses are requested to instruct their drivers not to go below the City Hall Park on Broadway after 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of reception.

Good order must be preserved during the parade. Every person who shall violate it must be instantly arrested, and held in custody at the nearest Station-house until after the parade is over, and then disposed of according to law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—PRESIDENT JOHNSON INVITED TO VISIT THE CITY.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, for the purpose of extending an invitation to President JOHNSON to visit this city, and to accord him a reception befitting his exalted station.

On motion of Alderman HATHAWAY, Alderman KALBFLEISCH was called to the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names: Aldermen Kalbfleisch, McLaughlin, Hinsdale, Carman, O'Keeffe, Wilson, Newman, Balmer, Kelly, Brady, O'Brien, Cunningham and Hathaway.

Alderman HINSDALE said: We have met for the purpose of enabling the Board to extend an invitation to President JOHNSON to visit Brooklyn in the course of his tour westward. The propriety of this action is obvious, and I need not remark it would certainly be a very strange omission on the part of the city authorities to allow the Chief Magistrate of the nation to pass their doors without offering to him the hospitalities and honors due his distinguished station. I will therefore offer the following resolution:

Whereas, His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is soon expected to arrive in the City of New-York on his proposed tour westward; therefore, in order to give the citizens of Brooklyn and the corporate authorities an opportunity to welcome him to this city with the honor and regard due to his distinguished station, it is

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby cordially invited to visit Brooklyn at such time as may suit his convenience, and that a committee of three be appointed to present the invitation and to make such arrangements as are proper for his suitable reception and entertainment.

After some remarks in regard to the manner of the President's reception, Alderman WILSON moved that the Committee be requested to ask the Mayor to invite the storekeepers to close their places of business so as to enable the clerks and others to participate in the reception.

The original resolution with the motion of Aldermen WILSON, were unanimously adopted.

The chairman announced the following as the Committee: Aldermen HINSDALE, WILSON and CUNNINGHAM. The Mayor, was, on motion, added, after which the Board adjourned.

TIME-TABLE OF STOPPAGE BETWEEN ALBANY AND CHICAGO.

Leave Albany Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Stop at Schenectady 15 minutes.
Stop at Fonda 10 minutes.
Stop at Herkimer 10 minutes.
Stop at Utica 60 minutes.
Stop at Rome 10 minutes.
Stop at Syracuse 60 minutes.
Arrive at Auburn at — o'clock and remain over night.
Leave Auburn Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Stop at Seneca Falls, 10 minutes.
Stop at Geneva 15 minutes.
Stop at Canandaigua 30 minutes.
Stop at Rochester 90 minutes.
Stop at Brockport 10 minutes.
Stop at Albion 15 minutes.
Stop at Medina 10 minutes.
Stop at Lockport 30 minutes.
Arrive at Niagara Falls at — o'clock, and remain over Sunday.
Leave Niagara Falls Sept. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Stop at Buffalo 3 hours.
Stop at Silver Creek 10 minutes.
Stop at Dunkirk 25 minutes.
Stop at Westfield 10 minutes.
Stop at Erie 30 minutes.
Stop at Ashtabula 10 minutes.
Stop at Painville 10 minutes.
Arrive at Cleveland at — o'clock, and remain over night.
Leave Cleveland Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Stop at Oberlin 10 minutes.
Stop at Norwalk 10 minutes.
Stop at Clyde 15 minutes.
Stop at Tremont 15 minutes.
Stop at Toledo 90 minutes.
Arrive at Detroit at — o'clock, and remain over night.
Leave Detroit Sept. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Stop at Ypsilanti 10 minutes.
Stop at Ann Arbor 15 minutes.
Stop at Jackson 15 minutes.
Stop at Albion 10 minutes.
Stop at Marshall 30 minutes.
Stop at Battle Creek 10 minutes.
Stop at Kalamazoo 15 minutes.
Stop at Niles 10 minutes.
Stop at Michigan City 15 minutes.
Arrive at Chicago at — o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Preparations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 27.

At the Corn Exchange to-day a resolution offered to appoint a Committee to coöperate with the merchants in receiving the President, was defeated, receiving only four votes.

The Journeyman Tailor's Society have resolved to turn out *en masse* to-morrow to receive the President.

A general meeting of our merchants was held at the Merchants' Exchange to-day at noon. CHARLES CAMBLOS presided. THEODORE CUYLER offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring that the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be proper and becoming to express their profound respect for the office and person of the Chief Magistrate on his contemplated visit to this city, do welcome him to the city and tender to him the hospitalities of our citizens; that the merchants, mechanics, professional men and citizens generally will assemble at the depot upon the arrival of the President, for the purpose of escorting him to his headquarters, and that a Committee of thirteen be appointed to carry into effect such measures as may secure to the President such a reception as becomes the high office he occupies.

A dispatch was received from Secretary SEWARD announcing that the President will leave Washington on Tuesday by the regular train.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 27.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the merchants and business men of the city, to-day, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the reception of the President, the following Committee was appointed to meet the President at Wilmington: A. J. DREXEL, CHARLES CHAMBLOS, JOHN HUME, DR. W. H. SWANN, ROBT. S. REED, Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, J. E. BAZLEY, Dr. E. MORWITZ and H. L. GAW.

Col. JAMES PAGE has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Reception, consisting of thirty-three gentlemen. The citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, are invited to turn out *en masse* to receive the Chief Magistrate. He will arrive at the depot at one o'clock, and the procession will march up Broad-street to Chestnut, and down Chestnut to the Continental Hotel. In consequence of the want of time, it will be impossible to organize a considerable civic procession; but any bodies of citizens properly organized, reporting to Gen. MEADE, will be assigned places in the rear of the military.

Gen. MEADE has issued a special order for the escort of the President on his arrival to-morrow, detailing a battalion of marines, a battalion of regulars, Brig.-Gen. RUSSY commanding, and a battalion of volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. LYLE commanding.

The First City Troop will act as a body guard to the President and suite. The military will be followed by a civic procession. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired on the arrival of the President.

The President's Visit.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

Arrangements are being made by the Mayor and citizens to extend such a reception to the President of the United States as is deemed in fitting accordance with the respect due the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler—A Silk Factory in Operation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 27.

A locomotive boiler at the Petaluma Railroad depot exploded this morning, killing four men and wounding five.

A silk factory has been started here, which will finish two pieces of black silk to exhibit next month at the State Fair.

The transactions in Mining Stocks are light. Yellow Jacket, $715; Chollar, $173; Savage, $1,100.

The Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Twelve cases of cholera and four deaths are reported to-day.

A steady rain has been falling since yesterday morning.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 27.

Eleven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The disease has lost its epidemic character, and is rapidly abating.

The sum of $200,000 was realized from the sale of pews in the new Jewish Synagogue yesterday.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Nine cemeteries report ninety cholera deaths on Saturday, and eleven cemeteries report seventy-three yesterday, showing a tolerably marked abatement of the disease.

The Press Club of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 27.

At a meeting of the Press Club Directors this afternoon the Club Rooms were placed at the disposal of the representatives of the Press from other cities during the sitting of the Southern Convention next week.

Queen Emma.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Aug. 27.

Queen EMMA yesterday transferred her lodgings and flag from the Cataract House to the Clifton House, on the Canada side, and may remain there until President JOHNSON and party arrive.

A Man Drowned at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The body of a man named JAMES CARS was found in a flume at Wappinger's Falls to-day. He was a drinking man. An inquest was held by Coroner HAIGHT.

Suicide at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 27.

A notorious character named AARON WARD, being closely pursued by the Police yesterday, entered a barn a short distance from this city and blew out his brains.

ALBANY.

The Extra Session of the Senate for the Trial of Judge Smith.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

As set but few Senators have arrived to attend the adjourned meeting of the Senate in extra session for the trial of Judge SMITH of Oneida, which is set down for to-morrow. Doubts are expressed whether a quorum will be present. Many members, it is said, favor a further adjournment to January, when the trial can take place during the regular session without interfering with the business of legislation. If the trial proceeds, it is thought it will be of short duration.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet; sales choice Amber State (new) $2 75; White Michigan (new) $3. RYE and OATS quiet. CORN—Sales 40,000 Western at 79c.@80c. Shipped by tows, Sunday and Monday—Corn 141,000, Rye 8,100, Wheat 7,200. Passed Fultonville, 44 loads Corn, 1 Oats and 1 Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No. 1 Spring, $10 50; Extra State, $9 75@$10 25; Amber Western, $11@$11 50. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels No. 1 at 88c. OATS dull and held at about 40c. for No. 1 Chicago; 42c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet and nominal; No. 1 Chicago, 72c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, 83c.@84c.; Green Bay, 90c. PORK, $35. WHISKY, $2 28 at retail. TIMOTHY SEED, $4 75. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9½c., to New-York; Corn 12c., Oats 8c. to Albany. RECEIPTS for the past 48 hours—9,826 bbls. Flour, 55,024 bushels Wheat, 285,245 bushels Corn, 54,517 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS same time—385,840 bushels Corn, 54,890 bushels Oats, 13,370 bushels Barley. There is afloat on the canal, destined for tide-water, including 14 days' shipment from Buffalo, ending 27th, and from Oswego 9 days, ending the 25th—2,389 bbls. Flour, 43,375 bushels Wheat, 2,283,214 bushels Corn, 367,890 bushels Oats, 42,356 bushels Barley, 34,150 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. WHEAT opened unsettled at a decline of 5c.@6c., ($1 84@$1 85,) and closed at $1 88@$1 90 for No. 1; No. 2 declined 10c.@15c., opening at $1 62@$1 65 and closed at $1 55@$1 56. CORN dull and declined 1½c.@2c.; sales at 53¼c.@54c. for No. 1, and 52c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 28¼c. for No. 1, and 25c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS nominal. HIGHWINES quiet. FREIGHTS advanced 1½c. RECEIPTS to-day, 7,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 335,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for red Winter; $13 for White; $14@14 50 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms, selling in car lots at $2 25. CORN offered at 75c. for No. 1 Illinois, with 73c. bid. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 40c., Wheat 10c., Corn 8¼c. to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. IMPORTS last 24 hours—Wheat, 27,700 bushels; Corn, 41,714 bushels. SHIPMENTS by canal—Flour, 274 bbls.; Wheat, 7,[illegible] bushels; Corn, 1,050 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio., Monday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 2c.@2½c. lower; New Amber Michigan at $2 55½@$2 57; White do. at $2 56@$2 58; Spring, $1 90; A Amber, crop of 1865, $2 50. CORN—½c. lower on Mixed, 3c. on White; No. 1 Mixed, 59½c.; No. 1 Yellow, 62c.; No. 2 White, 68c. OATS steady at 33½c. RYE quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS past week—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 202,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS same time—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

An English View of our Financial Situation.

From the London Times, Aug. 13.

Two reports which have recently been issued under the authority of our own Government and that of the United States afford us the means of contrasting the amount of revenue raised from certain sources in the two countries, and the general working of the financial system pursued in each. The official reports from the United States present an account with which the American people cannot well be dissatisfied. The amount of money now raised by taxation is almost incredible, and yet there are no complaints—people, for instance, rather glory in paying an enormous income tax than try to evade it. This enthusiasm for the yoke will, no doubt, disappear as the newness of the burden wears off, but in the meantime the people are giving the Government, to all appearance quite willingly, the immense sum of $1,078,513,347 a year, or about £215,702,669. The year before the war—1860—the total receipts from the revenue amounted only to a little over fifteen and a-quarter millions of pounds. In 1863 they were $706,995,493, and what they were in the financial year ending the 30th of June last we have just stated. It cannot be denied that the American people must have a just appreciation by this time of the terrible cost of war.

Of the entire receipts from taxation in the United States in 1865-6, very nearly thirty-six millions of pounds (we put the sum in English money for the sake of comparison) were derived from Customs alone. In the same period the English Customs duties amounted to £21,574,866. A much larger sum still is derived in America from the internal revenue. Between the years 1837 and 1861 there were no receipts whatever from this source. In 1862 they amounted to $39,125,892; last year they are returned at $309,510,932. To raise this great sum it has been found necessary to impose a tax upon every article of common daily use, and upon almost every profession or trade. Every shopkeeper is obliged to take out a license—the dressmaker pays heavy duties on the raw material of her trade, and then an *ad valorem* duty on every dress she makes up. The duty on articles imported from Europe is now on an average 60 per cent. Bankers are required to pay $100 for a license, hotel keepers from $25 to $200, and the line is thrown out so far that it catches classes like traveling jugglers, who must pay $20 before they are allowed to swallow their knives in the streets, while lawyers are only valued at $10 apiece. In the year 1863 it was found upon official inquiry that New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania contributed to the internal revenue upward of $24,000,000, the six New-England States about $8,500,000, and eight Western States $7,250,000, the five border States nearly $4,000,000, and the Pacific States and the Territories less than $1,000,000. This proportion is still maintained, the three Middle States contributing by far the largest share of the internal revenue. The West, however, is rapidly becoming more valuable to the Government, and in a few years it will prove its claim to rank as the wealthiest part of the entire country.

Immense as is the amount raised by taxation in America it is too small for the needs of the Government. In the year ending with last June the War Department cost $284,449,701; the Navy, $43,364,118—or in pounds sterling nearly fifty-seven millions for the army, and over eight millions and a half for the navy. Last year the bulk of the navy was paid off, and the cost will, therefore, be much smaller in the financial year which has now commenced. In 1863 the Navy Department spent $32,272,253 in construction and repairs alone. Another enormous charge which the American Government is called upon to meet is for the interest on the public debt. Last year it amounted to nearly £27,000,000. While four years of war has forced these burdens upon the American people we have the satisfaction of knowing that peace has accomplished for us the opposite results. In ten years we have surrendered duties to the amount of over ten millions, and yet, as the Royal Commissioners inform us, the falling off in the revenue is little more than two millions. The decrease in the Customs receipts in 1865, caused by the reductions upon tea alone amounted to £1,242,586, but the consumption of the article was so much increased by the lowering of the duty that in seven months the deficiency was made up by £50,000. Our exports have increased in value since 1863 by about nineteen millions, and nearly half of this sum is due to our trade with the United States. Our imports have decreased, chiefly from India and our other possessions. From America they have increased by nearly four millions. We are getting back our trade with the Southern States so rapidly that the value of our exports to them is already only about half a million less than before the war began, and in nine months our exports to the South increased from £365,314 to £5,127,977. If we turn to France, we also find every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the progress of our trade. The increase which took place in 1865 in imports from France was 78 per cent. as compared with 1860. The exports, comparing the same years, showed an increase of 72 per cent.; and this is a result of the Commercial Treaty, which the Royal Commissioners with justice pronounce "very satisfactory for both countries." A comparison of the balance of our trade with the United States and France shows the total value of exports and imports to and from America to be £51,329,013; with France it was £62,961,449. The general prosperity of the country is revealed by the fact that the consumption of corn and flour increased by 5 per cent. last year, of tea by 10 per cent., of sugar 11, of wine 5. The importation of spirits, wine, tobacco, tea and sugar all fell off, but this was doubtless mainly owing to the heavy importations of the previous year. Altogether we have every cause to be contented with what we are doing. Since 1856 the total value of our import and export trade with all parts of the world increased by no less than £178,228,778. Last year we put nearly three thousand new merchant ships upon the seas, and we have now about 41,000 vessels of the kind upon the register. In 1865 there came to the port of London alone upward of 11,000 ships. Our commercial system is based upon the principle that the more we open up our trade with the world the more we shall prosper ourselves, and in that respect the Americans have much to learn from us. They believe in protection and prohibitory duties, and it is not long since a well-known public man declared in New-York, that "Free trade was a system devised by England to plunder the world.

The Americans may be wiser than ourselves in some respects; they manage their navy incomparably better than we do ours, for instance; but we have outgrown many fallacies which they cling to, and by which they are great losers. No one takes any part in a financial debate in Congress except members who are anxious to get duties imposed for the protection of the manufactures or produce of the districts which they represent. The New-England States still take the lead in this fight for protection, but when the public men of the country come to understand better the true causes which lead to the commercial growth and prosperity of a nation, there will as few Protectionists left in America as we have in England. At present, we cannot deny that men like Mr. MORRILL and Mr. HORACE GREELEY are masters of the situation, and their countrymen pay dearly for it.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Progress of the Enterprise—Its Approaching Completion.

From the London Star, Aug. 15.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has promised the shareholders of the Maritime Canal of Suez, that in twelve months from this date he will be able to name the very day on which the canal will be opened for the passage of the largest ships. In spite of all the opposition of Lord PALMERSTON, in the name of the British Government, and the engineering opinion of Mr. STEPHENSON, we shall then be able to sail direct to our Indian posessions without rounding the Cape, and without any disadvantageous drawback. It is not very creditable to us that during more than eleven years the scheme for connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea has been persistently opposed by all the influence our Government could command. Ostensibly the arguments against it were based upon its alleged impracticability, and the ruin which an unsuccessful effort to make it would entail. But there is no doubt the opposition originated in a vague and foolish idea that our influence in Egypt would pale before that of the enterprising French, if they were permitted to carry out this project; and in an unreasonable fear that in the event of our quarreling with France, she would have an easy access to our Indian possessions, and could debar us from using the same facilities. Happily these idle misgivings have died away, and from February of the present year M. DE LESSEPS dates the withdrawal of English opposition. Against the objections of Lord PALMERSTON the projectors are glad to observe that "the illustrious Mr. GLADSTONE asserted in his place in Parliament that the opposition of the English Government to the Suez Canal would do greater injury to England than ten Indian revolts;" and with the adverse opinion of the late Mr. STEPHENSON we may contrast the well-known views of Mr. HAWKSHAW, that the opening of the canal was purely a question of means, there being no engineering difficulties. Looking upon the scheme by the light of our present knowledge, we must all regret that so vast an enterprise has been retarded by the opposition of England, and rejoice that M. DE LESSEPS and his colleagues have properly estimated the opposition of Her Majesty's Government. By way of heaping coals of fire upon our heads they say, "We shall soon throw wide open the gates of our maritime canal to the navigation of Great Britain: this will be the best reply to the prejudices which have too long existed against us on the other side of the channel."

In this great enterprise the French have once more shown their extraordinary control of persons of totally opposite characters and habits of life, and have, moreover, exhibited the business faculty in a degree rarely shown in other than Englishmen. There are now working at the canal nearly 19,000 men, of whom 8,000 are Europeans, and the remainder Arabs, Egyptians, or Syrians. The crews of the dredging machines are often composed of Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Egyptians, and Maltese; and we are assured that they are in no way inferior to the homogeneous crews which are seen at home. The Orientals even exhibit a zeal and ardor which almost equal the activity of Frenchmen. The grand secret is doubtless that infusion of personal participation in the "glory" of the work, which the first NAPOLEON, above all men, set at a high value. The 19,000 laborers are not simply hirelings working out the details of a complicated mechanical plan, but an "army" of workmen engaged in a "campaign" which is eagerly watched by all the world; and there is observable in this vast multitude of men a zeal more resembling that of a soldier devoted to his cause than the interest which a journeyman stone-cutter, engineer, or smith takes in his every-day employment. The arrangements for the housing, feeding, and sanitary welfare of the workmen are seemingly very complete. There is free trade in provisions, and 1,490 traders have established along the line of works hotels, canteens, warehouses, and shops, where almost everything can be obtained. The medical, postal, and telegraphic services are under the control of the company. At great expense a water supply has been obtained, which yields 2,000 cubic metres per day. The district is destitute of watercourses, and this arrangement was therefore of the highest importance. By these means cholera and other maladies have been warded off. From the measures taken by M. DE LESSEPS and his colleagues for the comfort and health of the workmen we might learn a lesson. In India, China, and the colonies we have army "stations" which are regularly occupied during certain seasons of the year, and which are yet without proper house-room and pure water.

But beyond these things the mechanical contrivances which have been invented and are now used for the several different kinds of work, are worth consideration. Conspicuous among them are the dredging machines. To cut a channel through a certain piece of land, the plan adopted has been to dig by hand until sufficient depth and width has been secured to float a dredging barge, when the water has been let in and the machine set in motion. Instead of emptying the mud into another barge, to be taken out to sea and there discharged, each dredge has affixed to it a long spout, the upper end of which begins on the dredge itself, as high as possible, where it receives the earth raised by the buckets. At the same time pumps worked by the steam-engine of the dredge raise a torrent of water which carries the earth off beyond the bank, and spreads it over a wide surface. In this country, where we are just now about to reverse our system and keep our rivers clear instead of filling them with deposits, a modification of this machine would be of great service. By its means we might at once deepen and clear the beds of our rivers and add materially to the fertility of the adjacent fields. Few things are more fertilizing than what is called "warp," and by the means thus pointed out this could be obtained artificially. In many places in England a plan not unlike that by which the valley of the Nile is made fertile is carried out. In Yorkshire, for example, it is a regular practice to open the banks of the Dutch River and allow its turbid waters, which contain much soil in suspension, to spread over the fields. When the gap is closed and the water drawn off, a rich alluvial mud remains, on which splendid crops are raised. The system of opening the banks of the river is, however, awkward and expensive. The Suez Canal dredge does away with its necessity, and applies scientifically what is now obtained by a system about as clumsy as that which CHARLES LAMB declared the Chinese resorted to in order to obtain roast sucking pig.

KRAEHWINKEL.

The Union German States and Their Curious Little Capitals.

From the London Times, Aug. 15.

Can the thirty and odd minor States of the old German Bund survive the first meeting of the National Parliament? And is it at all desirable that they should survive? Such are the questions now mooted throughout Europe among all who take an interest in the momentous changes initiated by Count BISMARCK's genius and daring in the destinies of the Teutonic Fatherland. There are men who still think that "unification" has taken from Italy more than it has given, and who, of course, apprehend that Germany would suffer infinitely more from a similar process. There is nothing of which thinkers of this temper have a greater horror than of centralization. All the military strength, all the political ascendency in the world, cannot, in their opinion, make up for that development of individual energy, of local character, of pleasing variety and originality to which the division of a country into petty communities is supposed to give rise. Why should such minor centres as Florence or Turin, Dresden or Munich, go to swell the bulk of such overgrown Babylons as Paris or London? Continental life, if you listen to the suggestions of many of our most sympathizing tourists, will lose half its charm when the cheap gaieties and easy hospitalities of the minor Courts come to an end. Nothing more enjoyable than a little Krahwinkel, with its accessible Schloss and open Schloss-garden, with its choice picture-gallery, open free of entrance-fee on Sundays; its well-trained brass bands, playing for love in the main square, its cheap lodgings, cheap opera, its lace-coated Court balls, its blaze of uniforms, its stars and crosses, gold keys and silver sticks, and its little coterie of well-bred, waltzing, flirting, picnicking *attachés*. Our good, easy tourist will tell you of all the honor himself, his wife, and his daughters were shown at Krahwinkel, when, on a mere introduction by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, they all went to the *grande réunion* at the palace, where the Crown Prince, with that charming affability and condescension by which the Krähwinkel dynasty have always been distinguished—and which, "let me tell you, finds no parallel among the upstart nobility of a certain foggy island that shall be nameless"—handed our tourist's wife to the supper-room, and the Dowager Grand Duchess, a stately octogenarian lady, with silver hair and high-heeled shoes, offered himself, the bewildered yet delighted tourist, a pinch out of her own snuff-box. "Surely," he reasons, all full of the glories of that memorable evening,—"Surely, if Krähwinkel was of no use in the world, neither did it any harm. The people looked free from care, if not happy; well-fed, if not well-clad; and they had an easy life of it—the men drinking and smoking, while the women, to be sure, harnessed themselves to their market carts by the same traces with their dogs. They paid hardly any taxes, the evils of conscription sat lightly upon them, and they hardly sent a thought beyond the frontier that shut the world out of their sight." The minor German States, indeed, had hardly any of the vices which held up some of the Italian Courts to universal execration and brought about their downfall. With the exception of that wicked Elector of Hesse—and even he finds apologists—Germany never had any such Princes as the truculent FRANCIS IV. of Modena, or the mad CHARLES III. of Parma. They were a well-behaved, respectable set, hardly ever venturing beyond the indiscretion of a left-handed marriage, or at the utmost, and in their dotage, upon a platonic flirtation with a ballet girl. Bating a little wilfulness and obstinacy, those Princes were not too mischievous; not prone to wrath or violence when allowed to have their own way. They lived *en famille* with their subjects, full of paternal care, of patriarchical tenderness for them, consulting their people's interests when they did not happen to clash with their own pleasures, and careful to put by a handsome sum in the English or Dutch funds, by way of provision against a rainy day.

We speak of all these things in the past tense, because, happen what may, the good old times of the smaller German States are in all probability at an end forever. There are many in Germany, as there were in Italy, who look upon Dukes and Grand Dukes, and all the small sovereigns, as things out of date. The organization of free institutions is incompatible with the narrow limits of a petty community. A Krahwinkel Parliament, with twenty members to represent its half million inhabitants, is a mere farce. The Court of Krahwinkel, with its Foreign Office, with its Corps Diplomatique, its notes and protocols, its Marshals, Admirals, Equerries and Masters of the Horse, strikes the beholder as a wretched parody. Like the huge tinsel crown perched on the roof of the Palace at Stuttgart—a crown crushing the Palace itself with its size and weight, and casting its irksome shadow over half the kingdom—the complicated system of a great monarchy looks monstrous when applied to a small community, and has only the effect of fully and distinctly setting out its insignificance. The eye is soon shocked by the too glaring unfitness of things. It is Hector's helmet on the brow of baby Astynax; Orlando's sword girt to the side of unbreeched Orlandino. True personal freedom, unlimited utterance of opinion, are quite incompatible with the narrow sphere of social life at Krahwinkel. In a place where everybody knows everybody, where you meet every evening at the theatre the same faces you see every afternoon, you feel as if hardly the air you breathe were your own. A certain prying, searching, gossiping surveillance is necessarily exercised over every member of the community; everybody unwittingly, and as it were merely to kill time, concerns himself with his neighbor's doings, and volunteers his services as an amateur detective. The despotism of a small Government may not be very hard, but it is omnipresent; it jostles and hustles you wherever you go. It is not easy to live *en famille* with your governor without giving him a good account of your every step, every word, deed or thought, day and night. Long habit may accustom a man to anything; but there really is something in the very air of such a State which takes away a stranger's breath. There is a dwindling of a man's stature to the level of the contracted community, a stunting of his growth, a crushing of his thoughts, a narrowing of his range of enterprise, and, withal, an overweening consciousness of his own and his petty State's importance—a self-satisfaction arising from the absence of wholesale contrast and competition, which dwarfs all individual powers, and only allows full development to vanity and conceit. There is a tendency in your true Krahwinkler to make of his obscure corner a "hub of the universe," and cry out, with the Tuscan of old, "Oh, why is not the world all Krahwinkel?"

It is customary, we are aware, to talk of the influence of those petty German Courts on the progress of art and literature; to dwell on the refined and yet unpretending, and even homely, intellectual life developing itself in those still and retired, yet genial circles. Efforts to patronize rising talent, to encourage it by royal smiles, by courtly favor, by social distinction, have indeed been made by fits and starts by some of the German Princes, and we all know what a galaxy of genius flourished for awhile at the Court of Weimar; but it was the complaint, or, indeed, the boast of one of those Weimar stars—of SCHILLER himself—that German genius had to grow up wild, by its own native strength, and owing nothing to an Augustan or Medicean patronage. All the good will and friendship of a royal Mecænas could scarcely reconcile real genius to the unutterable dreariness of those German residences. With the exception of Dresden and Vienna, there is hardly a German capital that is not a failure, none of them that is not a wilderness of grass-grown streets, none of them that is not the abode of irreclaimable dullness. Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Cassel, Hanover, and ever so many more are only King-made cities, and yet there is no country in the world where those cities that are made by the people—say Frankfort or Hamburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Augsburg and ever so many more—thrive so well as in Germany. In the same manner, art, real art, which has left such great and original monuments, both in stone and canvas, in those teeming German Middle Ages, so long as it relied only on private support and public munificence, has lost all good self-reliance, all spontaneous impulse, since the time it accepted the fostering care of princely patrons. By the side of such lofty piles as the Minister of Cologne and the steeple of Strasburgh place the wretched copies of Grecian and Italian edifices of Munich. Splendid collections of pictures were, no doubt, brought together both in the Bavarian and the Saxon capitals; but the Dusseldorf school, which owed its rise to no Prince, achieved no less than those of Munich and Dresden. In a country where so many attained the highest proficiency in art, merely depending on public custom for their daily bread, it would seem unnecessary to keep a score and a half of Princes merely for the hope that their Royal academies may send forth into the world a real artist, say even a CORNELIUS or an OVERBECK, once or twice in a century. But, when all is said, we would be the last to deny that even [illegible] German Princes and dynasties may have had their mission, more or less important to the public good. So had begging monks and reigning Popes, and many other institutions of which we know enough, but of which we should never have been told if we had waited till they acknowledged that they had outlived their day of usefulness, and that the world might get on very well without them.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Old Organization of the Army—The Reforms Introduced by the Present King—Their Results as Exhibited in the Late War.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 11.

After Prussia had regained her position as a great Power, it was necessary that she should have an army of a strength similar to that of the armies of other great Powers, and therefore with a muster-roll of about half a million of men. At this time the other great Powers kept the greater part of their soldiery in peace, as in war, in the ranks, and only allowed a few trained veterans, who together amounted to about one-fourth of the total strength of the army, to be absent on furlough. But Prussia was then the smallest of the great Powers, and had neither such a large population nor revenue as the others. Thus, she had, in the first place, not sufficient men; in the second place, not enough money to maintain an army on a similar system, and could in peace keep together only a much smaller portion of her soldiery than her possible enemies could. This portion of her army was organized on the following system: The country was required every year to grant 40,000 recruits, each of whom served for three years under the standards and for two years in the reserve; so the standing army amounted to 120,000 men, and by calling in the reserves could be raised immediately to 200,000 men. But, to complete the requisite number of 500,000 soldiers, 300,000 more were necessary, and in time of peace the kingdom could afford to maintain only very small depots for these additional troops. The war of independence had shown that the Landwehr system, by which men were allowed to retire from service, but still remained liable to be called up for duty, was capable of effecting good service, and in case of need of supplying the men who could not be kept in time of peace in the regular army. Therefore this system was retained, and by the decree of the third of September, 1814, the Prussian army was organized definitively on the Landwehr system. By this system every Prussian capable of bearing arms was without exception liable to military duty, and to serve from his 20th to his 23d year in the standing army, from his 23d to 26th in the reserve, from his 26th to 32d in the first levy of the Landwehr, and from his 32d to 39th in the second levy. The Landsturm was to consist of all men capable of bearing arms between 17 and 49 years of age who did not belong either to the standing army or to the Landwehr. From the Landwehr battalions and squadrons were raised which formed Landwehr regiments, and these were united for annual exercise or service in brigades or divisions, with regiments of the line. Landwehr-men who had belonged to Jäger battalions, to the artillery, or to the engineer service, were not formed into separate corps; but in case of being called up were to return into the ranks of the regiments in which they had formerly served.

By this system, with an annual supply of 40,000 recruits, Prussia was enabled to hold in readiness for war an army which consisted of three distinct parts.

1. The standing army of 120,000 men, raised in war by the recall of the reserves to 200,000 men, and with Landwehr-Jaegrs, artillerymen and pioneers to 220,000 men.

2. The first levy of the Landwehr, including only infantry and cavalry, of which in peace only small depots, numbering together about 3,000 men, were maintained, but which, in the mobilization of the army for war, supplied considerably over 150,000 men, even allowing liberally for deaths, sickness, emigration, and other causes of reduction.

The standing army and the first levy, after detaching 30,500 men to strengthen the garrisons of fortresses, formed together the field army of 340,000 men, and besides, from their surplus men and recruits, could leave at home a force of depôt troops amounting to about 50,000 men.

3. The second levy of the Landwehr, from which no exercise or training was required in time of peace, but which in war was called upon to furnish 110,000 soldiers, who, with the 30,000 above mentioned from the standing army and first levy, garrisoned the fortresses of the country, and could, in case of urgent necessity, be supported by the Landsturm.

From these three sources—1, the field army; 2, depot troops, formed by the standing army and first levy of the Landwehr; 3, garrison troops, formed by the surplus of the first levy, the second levy of Landwehr, and in case of need from the Landsturm—Prussia could for war raise 530,000 men, of whom in time of peace hardly one-fourth were present with the standards. The standing army during the time that this organization remained intact consisted of forty-five infantry regiments, ten light infanty battalions, thirty-eight cavalry regiments, nine artillery regiments, and nine divisions of engineers.

The great advantage of this system was that in peace it necessitated but a small expense, and required but few men to keep up an army which on the outbreak of war could be raised quickly to a large force. As it was arranged after the war of independence it endured without alteration during the reigns of FREDERICK WILLIAM III. and FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

But in the campaigns which the Prussian army undertook in 1848 and 1849, and again when the army was mobilized in 1850 and 1859, the disadvantages of an organization so entirely based upon the Landwehr system became apparent in a high degree.

It was found on the mobilization in 1848 that a great portion of the Landwehr soldiers obeyed only unwillingly the call to arms, because it interfered with their private occupations; that they sometimes, weaned by long ease from military ideas, showed a want of discipline, and that, thinking more for their wives and families than for their duty to the State, they did not always acquit themselves properly in action. Besides, there was this disadvantage that the Landwehr—therefore, about half of the field army, newly embodied—prevented the divisions from being immediately prepared to take the field, a delay which is terribly prejudicial to an army in these times, when troops are forwarded to the theatre of war by the rapid means of railway transport. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Landwehr were also a little used to their duties, and at the very moment of mobilization a great number of them were necessarily transferred to the line, and others brought from the regular army to supply their places. These numerous alterations of their leaders at such an important time were alone sufficient to impair materially the efficiency of the troops.

King WILLIAM I., while still Regent, introduced, in 1859 and 1860, a reorganization of the army, which, up to this year, has formed a bone of contention between the Prussian Ministry and the Radical party in the Lower House, but the success of which in the late war has completely silenced, if not thoroughly convinced even its tax-paying opponents of its wonderful excellence and elasticity. By this reorganization of 1859, as it is usually called, the first levy of the Landwehr was no longer, as a rule, to be sent into the field; and to attain this object the standing army, including the reserves, was to be increased by as many men as the first levy of the Landwehr formerly provided—in fact, to be nearly doubled. The time of service in the Landwehr was diminished by two years, and that in the reserve in return to be lengthened by two years. The Landwehr still remaining in two levies, but composed only of men from 28 to 37 years old, was, as a rule, with its first levy alone to perform the duty which had hitherto been performed by the second levy—namely, to garrison the fortresses. In case of necessity the Government still, however, retains the power of calling up the second levy to aid in this duty.

By this organization a recruit who joins the Prussian service serves for three years (from 20 to 23) in the regular army; for four years (from 23 to 27) in the reserve; and for nine years (from 27 to 38) is liable to be called to duty as a Landwehr man.

By this reorganization the total war strength of the field army was slightly increased, and its efficiency most materially improved; the war strength of the depot troops was, on account of the necessity of great rapidity in modern warfare, more than doubled; that of the garrison troops was improved, and can now, by calling up the second levy, be made twice as great as it was formerly. These reforms also allowed the standing army to be increased by thirty-six regiments of infantry, nine battalions for the fusileer regiments, ten cavalry regiments, and five divisions of garrison artillery. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for this reorganization to be thoroughly carried out, and still eight of the ten cavalry regiments have not been formed, and their place has been supplied during this campaign by twelve Landwehr cavalry regiments, and as yet only one of the divisions of garrison artillery has been formed.

When the reorganization has been thoroughly carried out the forces raised from the territory which belonged to Prussia previously to the late war will be—the field army of 342,000 men of the standing army, of whom in peace 217,000 are present with the standards; the depot troops, mustering 130,000 men, for the most part soldiers of the reserve and recruits; garrison troops, mustering 195,000 men, for the most part Landsturm, 776,000 men, of which number in peace two-sevenths, are present in the ranks.

The military organization of the Provinces which are to be annexed as the result of the war has not yet been decided upon, but it will be upon the same system, and will add about 75,000 combatants to the standing army.

During the late campaign the elasticity of this organization was clearly manifested. In a wonderfully short time the large armies which fought at Königgrätz were placed on a war footing, and brought about 250,000 combatants into the very field of battle, besides the necessary detachments which must be made by a large army to cover communications, mask fortresses, and so on; but the detachments made from the Prussian army were very small compared to those which would have had to be separated from an army organized on a different system, for as the field army advanced the depot troops moved up in rear and formed both depots and reserves for the first line, while some of the garrison troops of Landwehr came up from Prussia and formed the garrisons of Saxony, Prague, Pardubitz, and all the other points on the lines of communication. At the same time Gen. MULBE's corps, formed for the most part of reserve and depot soldiers, pushed up to Brunn, and was hastening to take its place in the first line, when its march was stopped by the conclusion of the long armistice. While the armies of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, the Crown Prince, and Gen. HERWARTH were being supported in Bohemia, Moravia, and Saxony, Gen. FALKENSTEIN, with a number of line regiments and a force of Landwehr, was driving the war forward to the Main, and the Prince of Mecklenburg, with the second reserve corps, was pushing on against Bavaria. Nor was Prussian territory left without its garrisons; Landwehr battalions were in Kosel, Niesse, Berlin, Torgau, Magdeburg, Konigsberg, and all the other garrison towns of the country, while under their shelter recruits were being drilled, and more Landwehr embodied to march forward into the conquered countries. The armies which were on the Marchfeld in front of Lundenburg and in Bavaria did not form a thin front line which once broken or turned, would have been driven back even to the Elbe; their rear was guarded and supported by large forces of strong and firm battalions, newly embodied, but from their nature quickly trained, and composed of well-grown old soldiers who were thirsting to be sent against the enemy, and on whose well-knit frames disease or the hardships of war could make little impression.

The Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismarck.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A story was told some years ago of a political interview between Count CAVOUR and the Emperor NAPOLEON III. in the South of France, shortly before, or after, the Italian war of 1859, when NAPOLEON remarked to his visitor that there were at that moment three master minds in Europe, "and two of them," he added, "are in this room." "Who is the third?" was often asked at the time by those who read the anecdote. NICHOLAS of Russia was dead. GARIBALDI, even at the zenith of his fame, would hardly answer to the Napoleonic conception of a master spirit. May not recent events supply an answer? BISMARCK was known to NAPOLEON as a diplomatist before 1859. He had already intimated his far-sighted policy of establishing Prussian supremacy over the States of Germany with the help of France, when he was officiating as Prussian Envoy to the Diet at Frankfort, and had prosecuted it since at St. Petersburgh. This policy, not favored at the time by the Court of Berlin, he had an opportunity of discussing with WALEWSKI on a non-official visit he made to Paris after the peace of Villafranca; and it was his skill in planning it, and his persistence in keeping it in view, which made NAPOLEON desirous of having him appointed Ambassador to the Tuileries, to which post he was, in fact, accredited soon after the accession of WILLIAM I., in 1861.

The Harbor of Sebastopol.

The *Odessa Messenger* states that the works for clearing the harbor of Sebastopol from the ships which were sunk there during the Crimean war are being continued under the direction of Gen. TELIATNIKOW. The steamers and other small vessels have long since been removed, as well as the upper part of the sunken ships. At present efforts are being made to bring up the lower part of the hulls still under water, to the number of ten or twelve, and buried in a stratum of mud of from twelve to twenty feet in depth. Recently the hull of a 120-gun ship, the *Twelve Apostles*, was raised. The people at work say that the clearing away the mud which covered the hull took two years. There are engaged on these works a diving apparatus, a steamer, and several small vessels taken from among those raised and appropriated to this work. On board these vessels are 40 workmen, 10 of whom are divers. The Government gives Gen. TELIATNIKOW as his own property all that he raises, on condition that the harbor shall be cleared in the course of five years, two of which have already expired.

The Foundering of the Italian Iron-clad Affondatore.

The *Italie* explains the loss of the *Affondatore* in the following manner: "All the telegraphs on our Adriatic coast signalized a strong north wind and a very rough sea, followed by a tempest, which put several vessels in great peril on those shores. Some ships of the Italian squadron remained out at sea in order to have full sea room and escape the dangers of the storm; others, owing to their special character, entered the port; and some few, in the impossibility of taking either of these courses, were obliged to contend with the tempest, and experienced some damage. The steam ram *Affondatore*, which, by reason of its special construction, could not when at anchor have long resisted the fury of the waves, and which was already in danger of sinking, contrived, by a bold and skilful manœuvre of her Captain, to enter the port. But just at the entrance the waves struck the ship with such violence that she foundered, but without having suffered any damage. All the crew were saved, and there is a hope of being able to float her again in a few days."

The Suppression of the Italian Monasteries.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

CAMALDOLI, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The monasteries from one end of Italy to the other are, as you know, to be suppressed. Social progress requires that it should be so. The laws of political economy demonstrate the expediency of the measure. All the most enlightened portion of public opinion is in favor of it. And, taking advantage of the truce, which makes it improbable that any news of interest should reach Florence in these days, I have come up to this lovely retreat among the Appenines, partly for the benefit of a couple of cool days and nights, which Florentine heat has made very desirable, and partly to take a look at the community here before it closes its existence for eight centuries.

Of course, like an orthodox nineteenth century Protestant Englishman, I rejoice in the destruction of the Italian convents. Yet, the matter has its reverse side too. I cannot but feel that it is a piteous thing that these harmless old men—courteous, hospitable alike to rich and poor—should be turned out of their paradise of solitude, and sent, after lives spent in seclusion, to rub themselves with the unsympathetic and bustling world. I wish that the Italian Government could have contented itself with preventing the societies from receiving any novices, and thus allowing them to die out.

There are now here unwonted sights and sounds, which are as a warning note to the poor monks of the fate which is coming upon them. A company of soldiers—mobilized national guards, I believe—160 strong, marched up here this morning, and have to be received in the convent. There are drums beating in the cloister, and the reproachlessly clean corridors and halls of the monastery are turned into the semblance of a pigsty by these unwelcome guests. They are to remain here only twenty-four hours, and will then pass on across the Appenines. This, at least, is "*meno peggio*," as one of the white-robed fathers said to me. I have spoken with several of them of their coming dispersion. They make no attempt at disguising their dread of it. "It will be very bad," said one old man, "to return to a world which will have entirely changed since I quitted it. And then the world has become so much more barbarous than it was when I was in it." I suppose that what he had in his head was that it had become less Catholic, and therefore to his mind less civilized. I have not found any one of them express himself with any bitterness on the subject. "*Bisogna chinare il capo*; if it was not the will of him who is above, it would not happen," they say. They have received orders to make an accurate inventory of all the movable property contained in the monastery and in the "Sacra Eremos," another establishment belonging to the same family higher up on the Appenines, including the valuable library at the latter place, and to send it in to the authorities.

Assuredly it will be a sad and touching sight on the last day, when these recluses have to leave their beautiful retreat, and filing out of the old low gateway take their sad way down the valley into the (to them) howling wilderness of a world below. There are at present nineteen priests beside the lay brothers, and almost all the former are men in years. It was piteous to hear the childlike old men speaking with a terror of the fate before them, much of the kind that a child might feel who was about to be thrust forth into the world to stand alone for the first time. And I cannot but think that some protecting care, beyond the mere assigning to them a pension sufficient to keep body and soul together, ought to have provided for these victims of the Juggernaut Car of Progress.

An Invulnerable Coat.

From the London Globe.

We have no sooner come to know the efficiency of breechloaders than an inventor steps in to neutralize them. The game of guns *versus* armor, which has been played so long on a great scale, must henceforth be transferred to the case of smaller firearms. We write thus on the authority of a report furnished by *Le Nord* of a remarkable test to which the invention of a light coat, impenetrable to musketry fire, has been subjected, the inventor being M. CHARLES BERNARD, with whose invention rumor has for a few weeks been busy. According to *Le Nord*, the trial took place two days ago at the Belgian Tir National, in presence of M. DAILLY, President of the competition, and of a great number of marksmen. The experiment was made with a cavalry carbine, charged with three grammes and a half of powder, and the conical ordnance ball for that arm. The carbine, after having been tested and regulated, was placed upon a stand pointed at the level of the breast. M. BERNARD, placing himself at the distance of 100 metres, commenced by taking off his coat, and showed that between his breast and his *capote* there was absolutely nothing but his shirt and his waistcoat. He then put on his *capote*, which is a flowing garment falling to the ground, and covered his head with a steel casque. The shot was then fired. The public were greatly moved when they appeared to see M. BERNARD stagger and fall. Happily he had only made a false step in stooping to pick up the ball, which had struck him a little above the waist and to the left side. The ball, deadened against the stuff, had fallen at his foot, and he came running toward us to show it. At a short distance he threw the ball to the marksmen, crying to them not to approach. Not yet having taken out a patent, M. BERNARD absolutely refused to let the garment be examined by which he obtained so marvelous a result. The ball was only slightly beaten out of shape, and bore on its point the impress of the stuff. The inventer offered to renew the experiment; but, in presence of the result obtained, those present declared a new experiment unnecessary. The coat is said to weigh very little, so that there can be no objection to it on the score of burdensomeness. Are infantry henceforth to be useless against each other, unless they are armed with heavier weapons, which it will certainly be a novelty to introduce after all the desire of military men to have the lightest possible weapon? But there will be no help for it if it is possible, by increasing the weight and power of the infantry soldier's weapon, to make the necessary defensive armor, even with the advantages of the present invention, too heavy.

The Egyptian Government and the Negroes of the Nile.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Less dubious than Mr. BAKER's views concerning native negro anthropology are his views on a political question of more immediate practical importance—the question of the duty of the civilized world and of Britain in p[illegible]r, as respects the present custody and stewardship of the negro. Those negro populations of the Nile and its sources which Mr. Baker visited, are, at present—so far as they are under any stewardship at all—under that of the Egyptian Government, a branch of that Turkish power which grasps also so many of the fairer lands of the East. The Egyptian Government is the agency at present deputed by the sufferance of Europe to manage the negro savagery accessible from the Nile; and only by the permission or assent of this agency can the haunts of this savagery be reached. According to Mr. BAKER, this state of things is a monstrosity and a crime. The Egyptian Government have done nothing for interior Africa, do nothing at this moment for interior Africa but infiltrate into it the virus of the slave-trade. If Africa is ever to be made a partaker in the civilization of the world, the beginning of the work must be the abolition of the slave-trade; and so long as the Egyptian Government sits at the gate, that is impossible. Sooner or later the Nile negroes must be under another stewardship than that of the Egyptian Government, or of any Turks whatsoever. In this we cordially agree with Mr. BAKER. Not the least merit of his book to our mind is, that it is likely to give a powerful specific stimulus to two convictions already making in the British mind, but the furtherance of which is most desirable—the conviction, in the first place, that the Turkish dominion, wherever it exists, is an anachronism, and that all attempts to bolster it up are bad policy; and the conviction, in the second place, that our great national doctrine of non-interference, though kept in honor of late by the hosannas of public meetings, and perhaps provisionally useful for many practical purposes, is essentially a doctrine so base, so inconsistent with either the sound instinctive sense or the proper scientific theory of human duty, that the soul of Britain cannot long rest in it and live.

International Exhibition of Pisciculture at Boulogne.

From Land and Water, Aug. 11.

This exhibition is to be held in the new Halle aux Poissons, situated in the rear of the Hotel des Bains, in the quay at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and it is to be opened on the Emperor's *fête* day, the 15th inst., and will inaugurate the new fish market. Already numerous contributions have arrived, the chief being Norwegian, that country seeming to have spared neither time nor expense in forwarding a most complete set of all kinds of nets and fishing gear. The internal arrangements for affording easy access to and a complete view of every object are perfect. Arrangements have also been made to exhibit specimens of fish usually taken by local fishermen, but these will be placed separately in one of the inclosures of the Custom-house. In addition to the above, the idea suggested itself of exhibiting fresh and salt water fish alive, and consequently rendered it essential that a suitable aquarium should be provided. The Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Government to supervise the exhibition at once adopted the suggestion and confided its execution to that very able local artiste, M. BALENCOURT. Hitherto the usual custom has been to inclose the fish in glass cases, where certainly their movements could be observed, but which more resembled the cases used in museums to exhibit them dead or stuffed.

M. BELENCOURT, who has devoted all his talents to pisciculture, has constructed an aquarium of which the arrangements are novel and picturesque without parallel, and which, containing some of the capricious freaks of nature, forms an imposing mass, striking with pleasure and curiosity the eye of the spectator.

The general aspect of the aquarium is a representation of geological formations, thrown up by the troubled bowels of the earth. Its present anfractuosities opened like the mouths of marine monsters, projections curious and abrupt, ruptures of incredible hardness.

The difficulties to overcome were excessive; for, while giving to the rocks their rugged and abrupt character, it was essential to observe the indispensable laws of equilibrium.

These are no mere rocks of convention, piled up with more or less grotesqueness, but geology, from the face of those blocks which appear borrowed from our cliffs, from the self-productive jets of water, from the rocks marked by the hand of centuries, shall testify to the beautiful illusion.

The terrace of the Establissement des Bains, contiguous to the swimming-school, was the site chosen as most convenient for this seeming creation, as the view across the aquarium would be without other limits than the sea and sky. The entrance, scooped into a portico, appears carved to very life in the rock at the stair-head, and outlines some natural pilasters supporting a platform, which can be attained by a spiral staircase opening here and there, with a view over the sea.

Every species of plant will flourish on this terrace, which stands 15 metres or about 45 feet high, and is itself topped by a needle of rock 20 metres or 60 feet high. To reach the real aquarium you descend 15 of the stairs, near to which the water falls into a cascade, loses itself in a basin, bounds into a fissure which hides it a moment, then escapes by the crevices where parasitical plants spring up.

Under the aquarium there will be, after descending a certain number of stairs, a gallery three metres and a half high. It is in this completely screened passage that the oyster catchers will be placed. The exit of the aquarium is managed by a gently declining passage, which brings you insensibly from this labyrinth to the point of departure, where the visitor will be dazzled by the accidental character of the work. The color of the whole is true, and modified according to the position of different plans. This color, which is the property of M. BELENCOURT, will not suffer from the action of time.

The inventor has already realized more than one bold idea, but never did his originality shine so brilliantly, and we do not doubt but that he has given an impulse which will work a beautiful change in the decorations of France and elsewhere.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction we learn that the Imperial Commissioners have solicited the cooperation of Mr. F. BUCKLAND as a member of the jury to award prizes, and as representative of England at this exhibition.

We may add that, coeval with the above exhibition, Boulogne will be for some days quite *en fête*, as there is to be a banquet and a ball to inaugurate the aquarium and exhibition, also an exhibition of oil and water-color paintings by the Société des Ames des Arts, a visit to which will well repay the visitors, and show how much the energy of one man, the director, can accomplish in so short a time and with such insufficient appliances. This exhibition is to be held in the Museum, of itself most interesting. The Société des Ames des Arts spare no expense in securing the support of the best artists of the day, and it is only to be regretted that a more suitable building cannot be placed at their disposal for their biennial exhibition. The restoration, too, of Notre Dame has just reached completion, and it will be consecrated with great ceremony on the 23d inst.

Cotton Supply Association.

At the usual meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Liverpool on Tuesday, Aug. 7, a letter was read from Lima, Peru, advising the dispatch of a bale of cotton grown from seed sent out by the Association, and stating that the grower has two plantations with above 900,000 plants of Peruvian cotton, and is still extending his operations. He expects shortly to have a large quantity of land sown with exotic seed. Cotton cultivation is receiving increased attention, favorable and profitable results having been obtained, and there is every probability that Peru will in a few years become a large cotton-producing country. Consular reports, forwarded by the Foreign Office, were received from Crete, Rhodes, Bagdad, and Bogota upon the cultivation of cotton in those districts. In the island of Crete the growth of cotton has hitherto made but little progress. The quantity obtained last year was about 1,000 cwts., but no satisfactory estimate can yet be formed of the present year's crop. Complaints are made of the restrictive tendency of Turkish law in regard to foreign colonization. Looking at the vast tracts of rich land now lying waste for want of labor, the general salubrity of the climate, and the admirable geographical position of Crete, it is believed that if the disabilities on the tenure of real property by Europeans were removed, they would soon, by their enterprise and skill, give a fresh impulse to commerce and agriculture, and that the cultivation of cotton would rapidly increase. In the Vice-Consular district of Candia 3,000 cwts. of clean cotton were grown in 1865, and it is estimated that the crop this year will yield about the same quantity. The production might be increased by a diminution of taxes and duties, and by improved agricultural implements. In the province of Retimo very little cotton is grown, and barely sufficient for local use. In the Island of Cos about 1,300 cwts. of cotton were grown in 1865, and it is not expected that this year's crop will exceed that quantity. Owing to the oidium, which has attacked the vine plantations and nearly destroyed them, the cultivators can scarcely obtain a livelihood, and it is presumed that they would the more readily betake themselves to cotton. The only hindrance is the want of money, and if the peasants could procure advances on cotton crops at a reasonable rate of interest the cultivation of this article would soon become the only occupation of the agricultural population of Cos. The cotton grown in Turkish Arabia is inadequate to the demand for local consumption, the deficiency being supplied by importation from Persia. The quantity produced in Busreh in 1865 was about 6,000 pounds of clean cotton, and probably as much will be grown this year. In the pashalic of Moossul about 3,500 acres have been planted with cotton during each of the last three years, but the ravages of locusts have been very great, and the cultivators have suffered immensely. If there were no locusts the produce would be about 300,000 maunds of 18 pounds each, or 18,000 bales of 300 pounds each. In the United States of Columbia, between latitude 3° and 5° North, on the banks of the River Magdalena, some experiments have been made with American seed, but they have not been extended, as tobacco and other agricultural products are found to be more remunerative. A small bag of excellent cotton was received from Rio Grande do Sul, grown from Sea Island seed sent out by the association, and it was resolved to comply with an application which has been made for a further quantity of seed. The experiments already made are encouraging growers to go into the cultivation of cotton upon a larger scale, and a considerable extent of land will be planted this sowing season.

Nitro-Glycerine.

The annexed report was issued recently to the underwriters by Lloyd's Salvage Association, in reference to the explosiveness of nitro-glycerine, or glonoin oil:

"When intelligence reached this country of the calamitous destruction of life and property caused by the explosion on board the *European*, applications from many quarters were made to the Association to investigate the circumstances. A general belief existed that the accident was occasioned by a new combustible substance, hitherto unknown to commerce and of enormous explosive power. When the Committee yielded to these applications and came to consider what they had to investigate, there appeared to be no doubt of the presence of such a combustible substance on board the vessel. It appeared, also, that the question whether that substance occasioned the accident or not would probably have to be determined in the courts of law. The inquiries of the Committee, therefore, were limited to the following points: The chemical composition of the substance and its explosive force; its applications and the places of its manufacture; the means employed for its transport and the exact nature of the risks attending its manufacture, carriage and use. The Committee requested Capt. GRANT, R. N., one of the officers of the association, to carry out an investigation directed to these questions, and to do this in communication with Prof. ABEL, chymist, Royal Arsenal Laboratory, Woolwich. The result of Capt. GRANT's inquiry is set out in the report annexed, which has been read and approved by Mr. ABEL. The following is a summary of its contents: The substance is a manufactured substance composed of glycerine, nitric and sulphuric acids. It is called nitro-glycerine, glonoin oil, and Nobel's patent blasting oil. It is exploded by concussion, and apparently, under ordinary circumstances, by nothing else—neither by friction nor fire. Generally, a trifling percussion is sufficient to explode it. Its explosive force is about ten times that of gunpowder. It is usually carried in tin cans, holding each about 25lb. weight of the oil. It has all the appearance of ordinary oil; so that there is nothing in itself, or in the tins used for its carriage, to give notice of its dangerous nature. The cans are packed each in a wooden case, for carriage by land or water. The oil is manufactured by the patentee, Mr. NOBEL, of Hamburg, and by other persons abroad, under his license. It is at present employed for blasting only. It is extensively used both abroad and in this country

W. W. SAUNDERS, Chairman.

SALVAGE ASSOCIATION, Lloyd's."

The Committee append to their report a notice which has been issued by the Prussian Government as to the transport of glonoin oil, and which they suggest might be advantageously followed out in this country:

"There has lately appeared in commerce a blasting material under the name of 'blasting oil,' or 'nitro-glycerine,' the qualifications of which to explode under certain conditions with great force has already occasioned sad accidents. As this blasting oil supercedes in many ways the use of gunpowder, and has been used with great success as a blasting expedient in mines and other ways, it will no doubt become an article of great importance. According to the present experiences, the sudden explosion is occasioned by strong heat as well as by the effect of a shock, and by compression. The transport and warehousing of this article can only, therefore, be allowed under such conditions as to exclude the possibility of a contact with great heat, as also of any shock or pressure. The transport of nitro-glycerine by land or by water, especially also by rail, can therefore only be allowed under the same conditions as those referring to the transport of ignitable jars, in addition to which we issue the following orders as further means of precaution: The nitro-glycerine must be packed in bottles, made either of tin or strong glass. The bottles must be closed by a stopper of cork, not of glass. The glass bottles used for the transport of blasting oil must be cased with cork, having an inside lining of straw. These packages, tin bottles as well as the incased glass bottles, must be packed in tight wooden cases, straw, hay, or such like, to be used for packing. The cases must be marked "sprengoel" (or blasting oil) on the outside. Sending "blasting oil" by post is strictly forbidden. As the nitro-glycerine in a temperature of a few degrees above zero crystalizes, and is in this condition, according to experience, more likely to explode, a greater amount of care is recommended during the colder season of the year. As regards the warehousing of blasting oil, the same orders have to be complied with as those applying to gunpowder and other explosive articles. Whosoever acts contrary to these orders will be fined not exceeding $10, or, if unable to pay, the offender will be punished by proportionate imprisonment.

By order of the King. LACK.

HOME DEPARTMENT, BRESLAU, Feb. 20, 1866.

Successful Oyster Culture.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 10.

Hitherto it has been generally supposed that the system of oyster culture followed in France, and which has been so successful in many places in that country, was inapplicable to our waters. It was thought that the general temperature of the water was too low for the effective development of the process. Several partial attempts have been made to carry it out at various places on our coasts, but not only have they generally failed to give any successful results, but they have failed so completely as to leave no encouragement whatever to the projectors to continue their attempts. These attempts, however, were probably made by persons who had but an imperfect knowledge of the French process, and who thus made some fatal oversight in the arrangement of their apparatus. It is satisfactory, then, to find that the system has been successfully carried out at Hayling Island. In the harbor there a company has become possessed of 900 acres of ground; this harbor being a great inlet of the sea, similar to that of Portsmouth harbor, and situated at a few miles to the east of it. A large portion of the harbor has been cut off by the embankment of the railway which runs from the mainland to the south of Hayling Island; and within this is situated the 900 acres referred to; the embankment, by the aid of sluices, giving the company a perfect command over the water supply. Parts of the ground have been divided off and set apart for various purposes, some for parks and spawning-grounds, some for growing and fattening-grounds, others for the cultivation of other molluscs than oysters, or the mere valuable crustacea, and others as viviers for fish. Hitherto, however, the company have only tried two branches of their undertakings—those which would be most likely to pay well if they succeeded. The one is oyster and the other lobster breeding. For the latter purpose the company had a suitable reservoir constructed and stocked it toward the end of the season with a score or two of breeding lobsters; and the result is that they have now in their ponds thousands of small lobsters passing through the unprofitable stages of babyhood.

The oyster park has been made on the side of the old Salterns, oysters being laid down, and collecting tiles placed to receive the spat in the most favorable positions. It is scarcely a month since the oysters commenced to throw out the spat, yet already the collecting tiles have been covered with the young oysters. The embryo taking to the tiles, and fixing itself firmly to them without difficulty, the tiles are covered with oysters; the number of which may be imagined when we say that there are about twenty-six oysters to every square inch of tile. The experiment has been carried out at a small expenditure, (four acres only out of the 900 having been occupied by the present park,) and the produce promises to be considerable; which is something to the general public, if it leads to other enterprises of the same kind and a downfall in the price of oysters.

The Water Supply of London.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is a great pity that when people left off worshipping Jupiter and Juno, and all the other gods and goddesses of old Rome, they did not retain the idolatrous pagans' notions on water supply. It has taken about 1,500 or 1,600 years for Christianized England to produce, in its Thwaites and his coadjutors, a modest reproduction of the sewer-building Tarquins; but we are yet without any serious attempt to supply London with water after the common-sense fashion which prevailed in Rome more than 2,000 years ago. The schemes now before the public—that is, the readers of newspapers, for supplying water to the 3,000,000 inhabitants of London from the Welsh Mountains or the Cumberland Lakes, and which appear so startling to the non-classical citizen, would have seemed the most natural and obvious of plans to a race who had learnt to cultivate cleanliness as well as to talk about it. Even now, as they stretch in their mighty ruins, along the lonely levels of the Roman Campagna, there is something so grand and so melancholy in the remains of the old aqueducts that supplied Rome with its perennial streams that the English traveler, fresh from his questionable cisterns and his fountless squares, is impressed with a sense of smallness when he thinks what pagans did in Italy, and what Christians have destroyed in Italy, and what Christians have never done at all in London. They had neither steam, nor gunpowder, nor railways in those days; but nevertheless they had pure water, though it came from distances of seventy or eighty miles, and was carried along vast channels, upon rows of arches, often piled two, three and four upon another, so high was the level required. But then, in those days there were no vested interests of water companies to be protected at the expense of tens of thousands of lives, and Rome was not a congeries of huge villages governed by nobody knows who. It was, however, in many respects politically circumstanced as we are, being an aristocratically governed republic, without a hereditary sovereign, but with a populace ever struggling upward into power. And it is satisfactory to remember this, because there is a notion abroad that administrative efficiency can only be insured under a despotic sovereignty. Glasgow, indeed, has already set an example, and brings its water supply direct from Lock Katrine, and other northern towns are not far behind it. But London is supposed to be under laws of nature peculiar to itself, and very peculiar laws they are indeed.

New and Variable Stars.

From Galignani, Aug. 10.

At last week's sitting of the Academy of Sciences M. FAYE spoke at some length on the question of new stars and variable ones. After adverting to the rarity of the former, and stating that Mr. BIRMINGHAM in Ireland was the first to perceive, on the 12th of May last, the star which appeared in Corona, and which is not a new one, but merely No. 2,765 of ARGELANDER's catalogue, and which, being only of the ninth magnitude, and hence invisible to the naked eye, suddenly burst forth on that date with considerable splendor. M. FAYE states that it attained its maximum brilliancy almost immediately, and that it has now gradually dwindled down again to its original size. M. FAYE holds the opinion that the stars hitherto mentioned as new are merely old ones which suddenly increase in brightness owing to some (volcanic?) convulsion. We beg to illustrate this to our readers by an example. Most geologists imagine (erroneously, we believe) our earth to be a hollow shell, inclosing a vast quantity of mineral matter in a state of igneous fusion, the shell itself being nothing but the cooled crust formed on the surface of this fiery liquid. This crust occasionally cracks at some place or other, and some of the liquid (lava) issues forth, as in the case of volcanoes, which, by the partisans of this view of the case, are considered as a strong argument in favor. Let us now suppose the shell of our earth suddenly to burst in consequence of the violent action of the igneous matter, which would then rush out and cover nearly the whole surface. To an observer situated on some other celestial body our earth in its ordinary state would either not be visible at all or scarcely so; but this convulsion we have described would at once bring it conspicuously into view by the glare of the fiery fluid. But the latter would gradually cool down in course of time like a red-hot iron which ultimately becomes black, and so, to our observer, the earth would soon relapse into its former lustreless state. This is the explanation given of stars that suddenly appear and then fade away. Returning to M. FAYE, he proceeded to adduce several arguments in favor of his own view, which is that variable stars, and those which are called new, belong to one and the same class of phenomena. From 1596 to 1800 not more than 12 or 13 variable stars were observed; but since then the heavens have been subjected to such a searching and unremitting exploration that since 1846 nearly 100 of them have been observed. The same is the case with new stars, three of which have been observed since 1848, while hardly 20 are mentioned in history previous to that date. M. FAYE rejects the various explanations attempted by the earlier astronomers, simply on the ground that, as SCHWABE has shown, the sun itself is but a variable star, the period of which is 11 years, and the variations of whose brilliancy are owing to the spots which appear on its surface; such, he conceives, must also be the cause of the variations of brilliancy which are the characteristic of variable stars. The case of new ones is the same. Formerly only such stars were known as might be seen with the naked eye; now we have catalogued upward of 300,000, and our chances are much greater of finding in our catalogues some small star that may suddenly blaze forth in unwonted lustre. Thus, JANSON's star, which appeared in 1600 as a star of the third magnitude, disappeared in 1621, and reappeared in 1665, is now definitively catalogued as P Cyghi, according to ARGELÆNDER. M. FAYE promises to continue the subject on a future occasion.

Gipsies in Scotland.

The *Northern Ensign* gives the following deplorable account of the condition of a body of tinkers or gipsies, who have taken up their abode in some of the caves in the cliffs at Wick Bay: "If any reader wishes to see tinker life in its most natural form he has only to go to the open rocky caves on either side of Wick Bay, where some twenty-five or thirty men, women and children are actually, in Summer and Winter, existing. Each 'cove' is under the brae head, lies open to the sea, has access to the public way by a rude improvised quarry path, and, until occupied by these tribes, was the habitation of wild-cats and other noxious animals. Bed, table, chair, there is none. In the centre of the cavern, a few stones huddled together form a fire-place; several large stones are used as seats and work-tables; two or three pieces of matting are all the blanketing of the inmates, and there are children born and brought up; men and women and children live, and move, and have their being; the ordinary trade of a tinker is carried on, and day and night, Sunday and Saturday, scenes are enacted that dare not be detailed, and the most degrading lessons are taught the numerous brood that the parents are raising. Occasionally distant members of the tribe, living in like manner elsewhere, pay a visit to either of the coves, when a reunion takes place. Upward of 100 tinkers are in Caithness. Not one can read or write. No one ever enters the house of God. Not one recognizes or seems to know aught of responsibility to law, human or divine. At least one of them, a Maccafie, if not others, has two wives, each of whom is the mother of numerous children by him. The girls are prostitutes long before they reach puberty. * * * * No door is open to receive them even into the humblest hut in the county. The children, trained to an importunity in begging which frequently reaches impertinence, never have a kind word spoken to them, and, from their thieving propensities, are never allowed to enter a house, and are watched till out of sight. The fathers and many of the mothers are expert at their handicraft, and make a great deal of money, most of which is spent in drink. They never think of purchasing clothing, but leave themselves to the chances of getting cast-off rags; and consequently they are all miserably clad, many of the infants carried on their mothers' backs having nothing around them but a thin cotton rag, misnamed a shirt, and the blanket which serves as a wrap to the mother and them. Such is Caithness tinkerdom. People talk of the degraded state of the Zulus or the Hottentots: but it is clear that while the most sunken tribes of Africa cannot be more ignorant, their influence for evil is much less than is that of our tinkers, whose very tone and language are daily imitated by the children of Caithness Christians."

A Gambling Investment.

A singular lawsuit recently brought by a Mlle. PREVOST and her man-servant, named BILLOIS, against two men named GREGOIRE and BRAND at the Civil Tribunal of Paris, for the recovery of a sum of 2,000 francs, shows once more with what ease persons are frequently made the dupes of their own cupidity. GREGOIRE had issued prospectuses for a company in shares of 1,000 francs each for breaking the banks of all the gaming-tables in Germany, by certain combinations which he pretended to have discovered in the game of *trente-et-quarant*. The profits were estimated at ten times the amount of the capital, and were to be divided annually between the shareholders and the projector, who was to conduct the operations. BRAND, the son-in-law of GREGOIRE, is a medical man, and styles himself the Director of the Medico-Gymnastic Institution; he undertook to procure subscribers to the undertaking, and with that object vaunted the excellence of the speculation among his patients, but appears only to have succeeded with the female plaintiff, who advanced a sum of 1,000f., the amount of one share, and whose example was followed by her servant, BILLOIS, who ventured a like amount. GREGOIRE commenced his operations at Wiesbaden, and, as might be expected, his capital, which amounted to only 3,000f., was soon swallowed up, although he continued to delude Mlle. PREVOST with accounts of imaginary successes, with the object of inducing her to advance a further sum of money in order to carry on the operations on a larger scale. Mlle. PREVOST, however, being in immediate want of 500f., wrote repeatedly to Wiesbaden for the sum to be forwarded to her, and after receiving several evasive replies, at length learned the failure of the undertaking. She now, with BILLOIS, brought an action for the recovery of her money, which they alleged had been obtained under false pretences; but the tribunal, considering that the sum was advanced for a gaming transaction, and consequently illegal, gave a verdict for the defendants, and condemned the plaintiffs to pay the costs.

A Strange Lawsuit.

A lawsuit extraordinary, illustrative of the proverbial litigiousness of the Normans, recently occupied the Tribunal of First Instance of Dieppe (sitting in appeall. Widow SEGUR, a cottager living at Eu, sold in February last a very fine fat hog to M. DUCORROY, a respectable pork butcher at Treport. The conditions of sale were that the vender reserved the head and feet for herself, and that the carcass was to be paid for at an agreed rate per kilogramme. The ceremony took place at the butcher's shop, in the widow's presence; the money was then and there reckoned and paid, and she went home, carrying with her the stipulated head and feet (or at least what she supposed to be such) neatly packed up in brown paper. She boiled half the head for dinner the same day, and put the other half and the feet up the chimney to be smoked. But when the half head came to be dished up she was disappointed at the result. It seemed to her that the bulk was less, the fat less, and the flavor inferior to what she was entitled to expect from the care with which she had fatted her pig. After much cogitation she came to the conclusion that the butcher had practiced a conjuror's trick upon her, and foisted upon her, in spite of the evidence of her senses, the head and feet of a lean pig instead of those belonging to her own animal. At the end of two days she embodied these suspicions in writing and sent a letter to Treport, charging the butcher with the fraud. The butcher, who put on his spectacles to spell out the letter, was greatly astonished at the accusation, and said to the bearer, a little girl, "Why, your mistress must have lost her head." "Oh, no," said the child, whose mind was concentrated upon her mission, "she has half of it still left." M. DUCORROY's indignant denial did not satisfy Madame SEGUR, and she summoned him before the Treport juge de paix. The latter held it necessary to appoint a commission of experts to inquire into the matter, and three butchers and sausage-makers of Treport were ordered to inquire and report to the Court whether the pig's head and feet delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff were the identical head and feet belonging to the plaintiff's pig. The task was a rather difficult one, but the experts did not shrink from it. After examining the half head, which at the date of the reference had been two months up the chimney, and examining witnesses as to the condition of the pig sold to the defendant, they unanimously certified that a fraud had been committed, and the *juge de paix*, acting upon their report, condemned the defendant in damages and costs. He, feeling that his character was at stake, appealed to the Court at Dieppe, and there the matter was solemnly argued by counsel, one of whom, M. FRIEZE, counsel for the appellant, was brought down special from Rouen. The Court reserved the decress of the *juge de paix*, and thus rehabilitated the calumniated *charcutier*.

A Practical Joke Well Carried Out

From the Western News, Aug. 10.

Certain "fast" young gentlemen of Clifton are chuckling over the success of a daring joke. Not long since an elderly bachelor, who has the reputation of being very wealthy and very miserly, was applied to for a subscription toward some charitable object; and for reasons best known to himself gave a point-blank refusal to the application, whereby he greatly offended the parties, who, in their rather liberal estimate of his generosity, had considered him good at least for a couple of guineas. The affair got talked about, and came to the ears of a party of youths full of mischief, who determined to pay the old gentleman out for his selfishness; and their *modus operandi* was to favor him with a visit from his Satanic Majesty. A bold spirit was found willing to represent that well-known character, and at a late hour one night last week the dangerous joke was carried out. The *pro tempore* Devil was well-smeared with phosphorus, and carried with one hand a canister of burning sulphur, to give him the orthodox brimstone odor. In the other he bore a buck's foot well charged with elec-

tricity, the said foot being attached to a non-conducting handle, to prevent the escape of the electric fluid. By some means this juvenile representative of "Auld Hornie" managed to gain an entrance to the old gentleman's sleeping apartment, and in the "very witching hour of night" made his appearance at the bedside of his victim. Suddenly awakened, the poor man rubbed his eyes, stared, rubbed his eyes again, and doubtless began to feel uncommonly uncomfortable. In a sepulchral voice his visitor requested him to shake hands. He tremblingly obeyed, and received such a terrible shock from the electrified buck's foot that, coupled with the hoof-like character of the foot itself, left him very little doubt that the Lord of Hades had come to balance up accounts. Paralyzed for a few moments he soon broke into a piteous whine for mercy. The fumes of the burning sulphur, and the fitful phosphorescent flashes of light on "Clootie's" face, were evidently too much for him; and his whine soon broke into a yell of terror. "Come with me," said the guest. "Oh, no, no—not yet," answered the host. "What mercy can you expect when you give nothing to the poor?" asked the Devil. "Oh, spare me, and I'll give all I've got," answered the bedeviled. "Will you subscribe to the —— fund?" queried Mr. Mephistophales. "Anything you like," replied Mr. Dives. And so the farce went on, until at length the pandemoniacal gentleman gained his point and quitted the bedroom, with a handsome donation in his Satanic pocket, leaving the old gentleman in a cold perspiration, from which, we should imagine, he has hardly yet recovered.

Poisonous Substances in Flour—Results of Scientific Investigation.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 25.

At the recent session in this city of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a scientific paper was read upon the subject of "metallic lead in flour," by James J. King, of Middletown, N. Y. The statements made in this paper were of such a startling nature, and the subject is of such general public importance that we give an abstract of the principal portion of the essay:

Within a radius of five miles of Phillipsburg, New-York, in February, March and April last, 150 cases of sickness, presenting the same symptoms, attacking all the members of a family at the same time, and for a time baffling the efforts of physicians, and pointing strongly to lead poison. Suspicion pointed to flour. Samples were examined, first for the soluble salts of lead, and none were found; under the microscope small metalic particles were noticed, which being subjected to tests, all indicated lead. A quantitative analysis showed six parts of sulphate of lead, equal to 5.28 parts of neutral carbonate, equal to 41-1,000 of the lead, which would equal two and 87-100 grains of lead in one pound avoirdupois of flour. The flour was all from one mill of Phillipsburgh. It was ascertained that three weeks previous to the occurrence of these cases the miller had filled a number of cavities in his burr stone with melted lead; some of these cavities being quite large, requiring several ounces of lead. The burr stones used in flouring mills are made up of 10 to 14 pieces or sections, firmly bound together, the joints being cemented with calcined plaster. They are more or less porous, and by the necessary attrition or wearing of the surface of the stone in grinding, cavities are exposed, varyi g in capacity from a few minims to a fluid ounce or more. These being filled flush with the surface of the stone the lead must have gradually worn down and fine particles become mixed with the flour; but from the percentage in the sample examined, it is probable that some of the lead became detached and was ground into thin scales sufficiently minute to pass through the bolt cloth and mingle with the flour. This finely comminuted lead submitted to the action of the carbonic acid generated during the process of fermentation in preparing the flour for baking, would in a great measure be converted into the carbonate, one of the most poisonous salts of lead. The knowledge of the use of lead for such purpose, and of its injurious action, caused quite general inquiries to be made as to a like use of lead in other flouring mills in the vicinity, and a number were found where more or less lead was used. One object in submitting this statement is to direct attention to this heretofore unsuspected contamination of an important article of food; and if the practice is but in part followed throughout the country will not this hidden source of disease aid in accounting for the increased ratio of paralysis noticed by medical men?

An Epistolary Knight in Trouble.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 20.

Robert Johnson is a young man fresh from the town of Rutland, where he has spent the latter years of an obscure and epistolary life. He was early seized with the mania of corresponding with young ladies. He cut out and answered with great care all the advertisements from young ladies who desired to correspond with a view to matrimony or amusing. Among his correspondents were several young ladies who live on the West side.

Last Friday morning he reached the city, whether it was for the purpose of calling upon his correspondents, or establishing himself in some business, is not yet known. On Saturday morning he made his appearance at the Police Court in a very damaged condition, having been arrested sixteen hours after his arrival, which is a little less than the average.

All that the officer found on his person was twenty-nine photographs in a more or less dilapidated condition, several of them having the original's name, accompanied by the rare and touching motto of "ever thine," together with an enormous quantity of love letters. He had them everywhere. They were in the lining of his hat, and in the pockets of his pantaloons. They were stuffed in his boots, and they had gotten into his bosom. He was clothed with them as with a garment. When the officer shook him he rustled; and the letters fell from him as do dead leaves from autumn trees.

He was found, very drunk, in an alley, which he explained by saying that he had engaged in that lane which has no turning, playing billiards for the drinks. He was fined $10, at which his eyes rolled in his head, and he said chokingly, that it wasn't the way they did in Rutland.

Notwithstanding his remonstrances the photographs and letters were retained. Young ladies in this City desirous of reclaiming their property had better apply at the Police Court.

An Old Man.

From the Rushville (Ill.) Times.

On Tuesday last we received a call from Mr. Jordan D. Rhodes, of Camden township, in this County. He is one hundred and four years old, and looks younger than many men who have not yet reached their three score and ten. His parents were among the founders of the first American colony, and he was born at Jamestown. He has a very vivid recollection of the Revolutionary war, and would have taken part in that great struggle had it not been that from his infancy until he was near thirty years old he was in very poor health. He emigrated to the West years ago, and at each recurring birth-day has looked around him and saw with wonder and amazement the marvellous strides the country has made. What pen can picture his feelings as he looks back to the days when the thirteen colonies struck the first blow for the independence we have enjoyed for over eighty years. He has seen the miniature Republic into which he was ushered on his birth-day morn grow from a little handful of people, standing on Plymouth Rock, to the greatest Government on the face of the globe. He passed safely through the Revolutionary struggle, and saw his country survive a terrible internicine war. He has always been very temperate in his habits, eats whenever he is hungry, and occasionally uses tobacco. He hauls rails and does other heavy out-door work; he uses no cane in walking, and came up the stairs to our office in as short a time as would many who are not one-third as old. He has been married twice, and is the father of nine children. The strangest thing in reference to this man is that he never enjoyed very good health, but has always been very feeble, and until he was near thirty years old, was almost as helpless as a child. He looks as though he might live a number of years yet, and we have no doubt he is the oldest man in the West.

The Glaciers of the Mississippi Valley.

During the late session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Newberry, of Columbia College, read a paper on the "Glacial Epoch in the Valley of the Mississippi," in which he gave a general review of the evidences of glacial action in the Valley of the Mississippi, with some interesting deductions from them regarding the physical geography of the great lakes during the so-called "Drift Period."

A Buffalo paper has the following sketch of Dr. Newberry's remarks:

First—Throughout the Northern part of the Valley of the Mississippi and in the Lake Basin, whenever the superficial material is removed, the surface of the underlying rock, if protected from atmospheric influences, is found to be planed down smooth, or striated and furrowed in a peculiar manner, and evidently by one great cause. The furroughs spoken of are sometimes a foot or more in depth, and continuous for long distances; are excavated in vertical as well as horizontal surfaces; are generally parallel among themselves, varying in direction with the typography of the country; on the islands in Lake Erie, having the direction of the lakes.

Second—The valleys of most of the streams in this region at the time the general surface was planed and furrowed were excavated to a depth sometimes as great as one hundred and fifty feet below their present stream beds.

Third—Lying on the planed and grooved surface of the rocks, and partially filling the eroded valleys, are what are known as the "drift deposits," consisting of—first and lowest, blue stratified clays, with trunks and fragments of coniferous wood; second, yellow sands, clays, clays and gravel accurately stratified; third, boulders, often of large size, generally of crystaline rocks brought from the far North; these latter often in groups and lying on the surface of the ground; fourth, in a few localities in the interior of the glacial area and in many along its southern margin, beds of unstratified gravel and boulders are found resting on the glacial surface, forming true "moraines."

From the extent and uniformity of the planing of the rock surfaces, the continuity and parallelism of the furrows on horizontal and vertical faces, in short, from the absolute identity of these markings with those he had observed under glaciers, he could not doubt that they were formed by ice, and that in sheets and masses of great extent and thickness, moving slowly but constantly from the North towards the South as a general rule, but locally along lines of drainage or depression. At the west end of Lake Erie the bearing of most of the glacial furrows was ten degrees north of east, and all the lake bottom, where visible, was marked by them. The basins of all the lakes had, like this, been all or in part excavated by this agent.

At a certain period an elevation of temperature melted this continental glacier, and formed in its place a great inland lake, or sea of fresh water, from which the stratified clays covering the glacial surface were deposited, and the lands spread over them.

The overlying gravel and boulders were transported from the North, and since the stratified deposits beneath them were everywhere undisturbed, they must have been floated down, and dropped to their resting places from above. This could only have been done by icebergs, was their legitimate work, and just what they are every day doing on the banks of Newfoundland.

We have, therefore, evidence that icebergs floated southward on this inland sea, receiving their loads of granite, greenstone, quartz, copper, &c., where they were detached from the parent mass in the Lake Superior country, discharging them on the Southern shore, now the slopes of the southern margin of the lake basin.

The waters of this inland sea were gradually drained off, and the area diminished to that of its present representative; but the "lake ridges"—ancient beeches—which surround the lakes at different elevations, prove that at a comparatively late period the water surface in the lake basin was one hundred feet or more higher than now, and all our lakes were united in one.

The cause which induced the formation of the great glaciers of the drift epoch was a depression of the mean annual temperature over the water-shed from which flow the Columbia, Yukon, McKenzie, Saskatchawan, St. Lawrence, Mississippi and its tributaries, by which the water that now forms these streams was arrested and accumulated in enormous masses of ice.

There was no general ice period, as south of a certain isothermal line near lat. 38°, no traces of glaciers are discoverable, and the fauna and flora of a temperate climate continued to exist.

An elevation of this part of the continent would be sufficient to produce all the phenomena of the ice period. It would produce a vast condenser of atmospheric moisture, and produce a degree of cold sufficient to convert that moisture into ice. The great depth of the river valleys proves that, during the ice period, the drainage was much more free than now, and it is difficult to account for the great depth of the channels of the Hudson, the Mississippi, and the Columbia on any other hypothesis. A subsequent depression would supply the succeeding chain of events. The previous geologic history of the continent proves that similar oscillations of level were many times repeated.

On the western coast evidence had been obtained by Prof. N. that the glaciers which now occupy only a few high valleys north of the Columbia, once extended far south into California, and as low as 3,000 feet below the present snow line.

Execution in Nebraska City.

A CITIZENS' TRIAL AND A SPEEDY VERDICT.

On the 17th inst., Caspar Dircks, a German, was hanged at Nebraska City for murdering a boy named Henry Hamilton, who was herding some cattle which Dircks stole. The Nebraska City *News* thus describes the citizens' meeting:

The murderer of the boy William Henry Hamilton was brought to the city yesterday morning, Aug. 16, by two constables, Flannery and Triplett, of Plumb Hollow, Iowa. In less than one hour the news of his arrest had reached the remotest parts of the city, and citizens in groups, with agitated faces, were standing on every corner discussing the manner of his arrest, the appearance of the murderer, and what should be done with him. The crowd congregated in various parts of the city, finally concentrated at the Court-house on the public square, where the prisoner was confined, and by 10 o'clock at least one thousand persons had assembled.

At this time, Deputy Sheriff Sroat stated that the father of the murdered boy had offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, and that he was a poor man, and though willing to pay it, was not really able. A committee was appointed to take up a collection to pay the reward, and in less time than it takes to write this paragraph, the whole amount—$200—was paid in and handed over.

About 10:30 o'clock the crowd surged to the front of the Court-house, and loudly called for many of our most influential and prominent citizens, who responded to the repeated calls by urging them to do nothing rash, and to act coolly, calmly and with sound judgment in the matter.

It was then moved that D. J. McCann, Esq., be elected President, and J. Dan. Lauer, Secretary. Carried. A jury of twelve, composed of old and prominent citizens of the city and county were appointed to try the murderer and his accomplices. A committee of five citizens were appointed to guard the jail. The committee then adjourned to the City Park for trial.

A space of twenty feet in circumference in the centre of the park was cleared, and a rope stretched around the space to prevent persons from coming within the circle. Fifteen or twenty policemen were put on duty, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in keeping the crowd outside until the trial commenced.

The Committee appointed to guard the jail were ordered to bring the prisoners, Casper Frederick Dircks and his accomplices, Richard P. Ford and Sabastian Deitch, from their cells to the park. Witnesses were then sent for, and the trial was had as closely under the forms of the law as circumstances would permit. Lawyers for the prosecution and defence were selected, and the arrangements for the trial commenced. After the examination of witnesses the counsel on each side reviewed the evidence, and the case went to the Jury. The Jury, after retiring for consultation, returned and brought in a verdict of willful murder against Casper Dircks.

A proposition was then made to hang Dircks immediately; but upon the request of many citizens, a respite was granted until 6 o'clock P. M., and at 2:30 the prisoners were taken back to jail.

Workmen immediately commenced the erection of a scaffold on the Court-house-square, and preparations were made for the awful *finale*.

Rev. H. T. Davis, of the Methodist Church, attended the prisoner in his cell, and gave him the last consolations that religion can offer.

At 6 o'clock the prisoner was brought forth and placed upon the platform, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Davis. Dircks then said, taking hold of the noose: "Holding as I do by this rope, which is to send me into eternity, I declare that I am guilty of the larceny, but of murder I am not." He was afterwards asked several times if he knew who killed the boy. He replied that he did not. He then said, "May God have mercy on my soul!" and the drop fell. He struggled a few moments, and all was over.

The following items concerning his past life, he gave us an hour before his execution. He said:

I was born in Germany; am twenty-seven years old; the son of respectable parents; ran away from home, came to America; entered the Regular Army, and served five years under Col. Robert Lee; at the outbreak of the rebellion raised a company in the Sixty-fifth Illinois, with the commission of First Lieutenant; last September was mustered out of service as Lieutenant-Colonel; was a member of Andy Johnson's body-guard in Tennessee, and accompanied him from that State to Washington.

LETTER TO HIS LADY LOVE.

Dear ——: As a last favor I ask of you, as one most dear to me, to write to my mother that I died; but don't tell her I was hung. I am innocent of the murder, and hope you will believe me to speak the truth. I think the Lord has listened to me and will forgive me. My last wish, dear ——, is that you may be happy and will forgive me, as I know the Lord will forgive me. Good-bye, my ——, and may the Lord be with you. CASPER DIRCKS.

HIS WILL.

Be it remembered that on this 10th day of August, A. D. 1866, that I, Casper Simon Frederick Dircks, of sound mind and memory, in view of death, and for the purpose of willing, bequeathing and disposing of my property, both personal and real, do hereby bequeath to Miss Ellen Henderson all property belonging to me in Holstein, Germany, and eight thousand dollars ($8,000) in money due me from my stepfather, Andrew Voelkers, on the 1st day of January, 1869; and I further give and bequeath to my brother, Paul Christian Dircks, two thousand four hundred dollars, due me from my step-father, Andrew Voelkers, payable the 1st day of January, 1869.

Witness my hand and seal,

CASPER SIMON FREDERICK DIRCKS.

Executed in presence of
H. T. Davis,
J. Dan. Lauer,
D. J. McCann.

Done at Nebraska City, County of Otoe, Territory of Nebraska, on this 16th day of August, A. D. 1866.

I hereby appoint D. J. McCann, of Nebraska City, Otoe County, N. T., my executor, to carry out and execute the provision of the above will and this codicil.

I also give and bequeath one thousand dollars to the Trustees of the First M. E. Church of Nebraska City, Otoe County, N. T.

A Singular Circumstance.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 22.

A most remarkable case of mistaken identity recently occurred in our city. At the time of the explosion of the *General Lytle*, Mr. Schlaret, of our city, was informed that his son was among those killed. He went to the wharf, and there saw the corpse of a young man, which, upon examination, he was satisfied was that of his son. The body was removed to Mr. Schlaret's residence, and the family and neighbors, after looking at it, felt perfectly assured that it was the remains of "Bub" Schlaret. The features of the face were not disfigured so as to create any doubts, and we understand the corpse had the same ink marks on the arm as young Schlaret bears. The family were in great grief, the funeral took place, the body was buried, and the family put on mourning apparel. Last Saturday afternoon, however, Bob Schlaret arrived in the city from the South! His appearance at his father's residence at first created considerable fright and consternation, but was afterward the occasion of great joy. The upper end of the city for a little while was in a state of great excitement.

"Bub" from his infancy has been an adventurous youth, and we have been looking for him to do something that would create a commotion in the community. We are truly glad that he has turned up alive in the flesh, and bids fair to live many days yet. But we are sorry for the young man who was killed on the *Lytle*, and in identity was mistaken and buried for him.

This circumstance may bring up a difficulty. The Schlaret family had the mistaken body buried with the funeral ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and in consecrated ground. If it should now be discovered that the buried person was a Protestant, an unpleasant difficulty will be presented to our Catholic friends.

Massachusetts Supreme Court.—The Boston *Advertiser* states that the death of Judge Dewey, following as it does closely upon Judge Colt's resignation, leaves two vacancies on the Supreme bench. Four gentlemen are prominently mentioned in connection with these: Judge Seth Ames of the Superior Court, Hon. Dwight Foster, formerly Attorney-General, William G. Russell, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. John Wells of Chicopee; and the appointment of any of them would undoubtedly be satisfactory to the bar. Ex-Gov. Clifford of New-Bedford and Mr. H. W. Paine of Boston are also spoken of, but it is believed to be doubtful whether either of them would accept the position.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The New-England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes will hold its seventh Biennial Convention in Hartford, Conn., commencing August 22. It will last two or three days. On the first day the oration and addresses will be delivered in the new Congregational Church, near the American Asylum. Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of New-York, will preach in the evening in one of the Episcopal churches in the city. Business matters will be considered on Thursday, and the elections will also take place on that day. The last meeting was held at Portland, Me.

The Superior Court at Boston, Judge Russell presiding, recently refused to allow two young men to plead guilty to larceny from the person, and accept a sentence of three years in the House of Correction, but insisted upon proceeding with the original indictment for robbery. The result was that the prisoners were acquitted by the jury.

Some of the Cincinnati lager-beer dealers are considering the propriety of closing their doors, during the prevalence of the cholera. They say there is so little lager called for that they will not be able to pay their rent unless the peculiar beverage should very soon again become popular.

The fourteenth annual fair of the Steuben County Agricultural Society is to be held on the permanent grounds, Bath, Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Hon. D. D. T. Moore, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address on the last day of the fair.

The formal dedication of the New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers in Newark will take place on the 28th inst., with imposing military, civic and religious ceremonies. The new regiment of veterans, it is hoped, will take part in the exercises.

A German lady shot and seriously wounded, in the street in Louisville, Ky., on the 22d inst., a suitor who had been repulsed by her, and afterward insulted her. She was a lively widow of twenty-two years. She has not been arrested.

The First Congregational Society of Milford intend to celebrate their two hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary by a reunion picnic, at Milford, on Wednesday, Aug. 22. This is one of the oldest churches in Connecticut.

The boot and shoe manufacturers in the vicinity of Boston anticipate a considerable demand for their goods this Fall, and most of the factories now keep all of their hands fully employed.

The village of Gosport, on the Isles of Shoals, a few months since had five-sixths of all its property consumed by a single fire, and has received hardly a dollar of outside help to repair the loss.

The corner stone of the New-York State Institution for the blind, at Batavia, is to be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 6th of September.

Fires were made in the Boston hotel parlors on Thursday night for the first time this season.

Prairie chickens are reported to be found in immense numbers all over the West.

The cholera has created a panic in St. Louis, and over 20,000 frighted persons have left the city within a fortnight.

LAW REPORTS.

Obstructing the United States Mail—The Counterfeiting Case Again.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Knipe, officer in the Fourth Police Precinct, and Timothy Bradigan, who were charged with obstructing the United States mail, were up for examination yesterday.

John Graham, the driver of the mail wagon, testified that Bradigan endeavored to cut across him with a truck when driving to the foot of Cortlandt-street; that he drew up his horses, turning to the right, while the truck horse went down; that Bradigan then did not try to get up his horse, but commenced lashing the mail driver; he (Graham) then called a policeman; the policeman seized the heads of the horses in the mail wagon, and after some discussion, took the mail wagon down to the dock, where witness delivered his mail; he had some matter to take back to the Post-office, when the policeman, Knipe, directed him to go to the Station-house; he, the driver, insisted upon going to the Post-office at once, but the policeman compelled him to go to the Station-house.

The Commissioner, in view of the effort on the part of the policeman to do his duty in preserving the public peace, discharged him with a caution hereafter to be careful about interfering in any way calculated to obstruct the mail.

John Knipe, the policeman, testified that the driver of the mail wagon, Graham, was exceedingly quarrelsome and abusive after the collision, and that at the time Bradigan said he would make a charge against the mail-driver.

Other witnesses testified that the first striking was by the mail driver, who appeared to be in fault from the beginning.

The Commissioner held the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury, fixing the bail at $100.

THE GREAT COUNTERFEITING CASE AGAIN.

The case of John Bruin, engraver, who is charged with keeping a counterfeit establishment at No. 43 Maiden-lane, was up for examination yesterday. Mr. Orlando L. Stewart appeared for the accused, and Mr. Ethan Allen for the Government. Counsel for the defendant said that it was too bad that an innocent man should be held responsible for the misdeeds of counterfeiters. He maintained that Mr. Bruin was an honest, industrious engraver; that although now out on bail, his tools were not in his possession and he was unable to pursue his business. He could refer to Mr. Ormsby, a respectable engraver, and President of the Continental Bank Note Company.

Mr. Wood, Chief of the Detective Police of the Treasury Department, said that the reference given would not help him much. Mr. Wood insisted that Mr. Bruin knew what work was done on the press by Ulrich, Hall and others, because he was particularly careful never to watch them, and to give up his own business at hours when they were to be at work. He said if counsel insisted upon having the press back again he would prosecute Bruin as a counterfeiter. He said that press had never been used for anything but for counterfeiting, no matter who it was bought from.

Counsel said that defendant could not pursue his business without some of the tools now in possession of the Government, which had no connection with counterfeiting whatever.

Mr. Allen said the Government would be willing to give Mr. Bruin access to his premises, and to such tools as an expert would determine were not necessary to counterfeit.

Mr. Wood intimated that the transfer press referred to was one which the police of this City had chased from pillar to post, the counterfeiters being compelled to "square" the thing with the police every time their whereabouts was discovered. He said that Bruin knew very well what that press was brought to his place for, because he had confessed to Marshal Murray and himself that he knew it was used for counterfeiting—knew that the most notorious gang of counterfeiters in the country came to his place at night for the purpose of using this transfer press to take impressions which enabled them to flood the country with counterfeit currency.

It was arranged that Mr. Bruin should have access to his premises, and the use of such tools as an expert would determine were not necessary for counterfeiting purposes. Capt. Tapley, of the Treasury Detective Squad, was directed to make the selection.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Health and the Butchers—Is Cattle-Driving a Nuisance?

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles Cooper et al. vs. Jackson S. Schultz.—The argument in this case, upon a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with the business of plaintiffs as butchers, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Tracy spoke on behalf of the Board of Health in support of the motion on Thursday last, and yesterday Mr. Lawrence replied, the following being an outline of his argument: The act creating the Board of Health is in conflict with various provisions of the Constitution of this State, and therefore illegal and void. The first section of the first article of the Constitution provides "that no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." The sixth section of the same article provides "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public uses without compensation." These phrases have received judicial exposition and their meaning is clearly defined. Judge Comstock in Wynehamer *vs.* the People, 3 Kernan, 393, says: "The true interpretation of these constitutional phrases is that where rights are acquired by the citizen under the existing law there is no power in any branch of the Government to take them away, but where they are held contrary to the existing law, or are forfeited by its violation, then they may be taken from him, not by an act of the Legislature, but in the due administration of the law itself, before the judicial tribunals of the State." And Judge Bronson in Taylor *vs.* Porter, 4 Hill, 145, in reference to the same provision in the Constitution of 1822, holds this language: "The meaning of the section seems to be that no member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of his rights or privileges unless the matter shall be adjudged against him upon trial had according to the course of the common law." And Chancellor Kent in his Commentaries, vol. 2, page 13, says: "The better and larger definition of due process of law, is, that it means law in the regular course of administration through courts of justice." The act in question conflicts with both these sections of the Constitution. The provisons of the 14th section of the act give to the Board of Health power to destroy any building or other thing which the said Board may regard as a nuisance. The process of the Board of determining, on *ex parte* statement, that the building, &c., is a nuisance, giving afterward to the owner, &c., the privilege of appearing before it to obtain a modification or recision of the order to destroy or abate, was claimed to be not in accordance with "the course of the common law." It was next claimed that the 17th section of the 3d article of the Constitution, which provides that "the Legislature may confer upon the Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further power of local legislation and administration as they shall from time to time prescribe," prohibits by implication the Legislature from conferring powers of local legislation upon any bodies other than Boards of Supervisors, except municipal corporations and incorporated villages.

The sixth article of the Constitution prescribes the organization of the judicial branch of the Government and the fourteenth section of that article provides that "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature in cities, and such Courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities. The Board was claimed to have judicial power, because it determined as to nuisances, and to issue warrants for violations of its decrees, and because the law itself declared that the acts of the Board "shall be regarded as in their nature judicial," and the Legislature, it was argued, had no power to create such a tribunal. The Board is not a local Court as constituted by the act in question. Its jurisdiction is not confined to the City of New-York or Brooklyn but extends over the Metropolitan District. Neither is it an inferior Court. No appeal is given by the act from its decisions. Its powers are more extensive than those of the Supreme Court. Even if the Legislature could confer judicial powers on the Board, or if it were an inferior local Court, then, by the sixth article of the Constitution, "all judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created by law therein, shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature may direct." The Commissioners, on the other hand, are appointed by the Governor and Senate in defiance of this provision.

The powers of the Board of Health, conceding the act under which it is created to be constitutional, are confined to matters which are purely sanitary, and do not extend to matters which are the subjects of municipal legislation.

The Board have no power under the act creating them to pass the ordinances set forth in the complaint. By the 20th section of the act as amended in April, the Board are authorized to enact such by-laws, rules and regulations as it may deem advisable in harmony with the provisions and purposes of the act, and not inconsistent with the Constitution. Now as far as the driving of cattle is concerned, they claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that it can in no true sense be alleged to be a nuisance which affects the public health or life. It is true that by an industrious explanation of the records of the Police Department for many years past a few cases of accidents arising from the driving of cattle in the streets of the City have been found. To speak exactly, the whole number of accidents from 1863 to 1866, which are either distinctly or vaguely verified by the affidavits presented have been twelve, amounting to four a year for the past three years. It appears by the affidavit of Jacob W. Moore, presented by the defendants, that during the last seven years 1,749,009 cattle were driven through the streets of New-York, or very nearly 250,000 head of cattle per year, and yet the defendants can show but four accidents per year from driving such an immense number through the streets. Any arguments therefore which seek to prove that such a business is, within the meaning of the act, detrimental to life or health, fall to the ground. The same argument could with much greater force be used for conferring upon the defendants the power to pass ordinances regulating the running of railroad cars or omnibuses or carriages in the streets. The Third-avenue Railroad cars alone injured or killed seventeen persons within the year ending October, 1864, as appears by the report of the State Engineer. He did not hesitate to assert, the speaker said, that more persons are injured from the falling of bricks from the hod during each year than are injured by the driving of cattle. But in the next place the Board of Health is only authorized to pass such ordinances as are not inconsistent with the laws of the State. By the charter of the City of New-York the right to establish markets is vested in the Corporation, and its supervision in the Superintendent of Markets. The plaintiff has been duly licensed to carry on the business of slaughtering and selling their meat. To require further permits would be in violation of his rights. The whole subject of granting permits to butchers and the keepers of cattle-yards is a matter of municipal regulation, and can, by no fair construction of the act of 1866 be considered as lodged in the defendants.

The idea which has prevailed in some minds that the defendants are not subject to judicial control in the exercise of their power, is erroneous. The true rule on this subject was laid down by the Supreme Court in Bank *vs.* Rogers, 31 Barbour, 447, that the powers of a Board of Health must be exercised in subordination to the judicial authority of the State, and are subject to be superseded and held in abeyance by the order of a Court having jurisdiction of the subject, whenever the principal facts upon which its exercise depends are put in controversy and rendered doubtful until established by due process of law.

The case was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day, when Mr. Tracy will conclude his reply to Mr. Lawrence's argument.

James T. Brady and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for plaintiffs; and Charles Tracy for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27, 1866.

$37,000 US.6s,5-20s C'62.	113¾	200 Ashburton Coal....	18½
60,000 do.....2d call	113¼	100 Mariposa Pref.....	27
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62.	109	200 do	27¼
500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64.	109	800 Boston W. P.	32½
4,000 do	109⅜	100 do.........b30	32½
17,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65.	109¼	100 do..2d call.b15	32¼
3,000 do	109⅜	200 N. Y. Central......	102⅞
45,000 do	109⅛	100 do	102¾
10,000 do	109⅛	500 do	102⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	102	26 do	102
29,000 do	103¼	100 do.......2d call	102⅝
4,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 Erie R.	73⅛
First Ser.	107¼	400 do	73
10,500 do.....2d call	107¼	300 do	72⅞
6,000 do.....2d Ser.	106⅞	500 do	72¾
3,500 do.....3d Ser.	106⅝	800 do	72⅝
8,000 Ohio 6s, '81	100	100 do.........b60	73
9,500 do	99¾	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225
2,000 Ohio 6s, '70	98¾	15 N.Y. & N. H.	113½
31,000 Tenn. 6s, New	69⅛	350 do	114
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-C	70½	25 do	114½
2,000 N. Car. 6s....ex-C	64	600 Reading R.	115⅝
2,000 N. Car. New B's.	64	50 Mich. Cen.	113
10,000 do	63⅜	100 do	113¼
1,000 Erie 1st M.	102	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
1,000 Hud. Riv. Bds, '67	101	200 do.........s30	85¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	92	100 do.........b30	85½
3,000 To. & W. 2d M.	81	500 Ill. Cen. R.	123½
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts	87½
12,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	600 do..........c	87⅜
12,000 C. & N. W. Con.		300 do	87
Conv. Bds	81	300 Chic. & N. W.	37
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	102½	20 do	37¼
10,000 Amer. Gold..s30	144⅝	100 do.........s30	36¾
17 Merchants' Bank	116	400 do.......2d call	37⅛
10 Ocean Bank	101	50 Chic. & W. N. Pref.	68⅞
50 Ninth Nat. Bank	112	500 do	68¾
16 Shoe & L. Bank	110	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	116½
200 Cum. Coal P.	47¾	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅛
500 do	47⅜	500 do	109
100 West. U. Tel	57¾	200 do.......2d call	109⅜
100 do	57⅝	15 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	95¼
500 do	57½	100 M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	84¾
100 do	57⅜	14 do	85
300 do	56¼	500 P., F. W. & C.	105¼
300 do.......2d call	57½	100 do.........b10	105¼
100 Central Coal Co	63¾	300 Alt. & T. H.	39¼
100 Quick. Mm. Co	50½	50 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	71
200 Rutland Mar.	21	48 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42
200 Spruce H. Coal	4⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70¾
200 do	4⅞	8 New-Jersey C.	127

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$43,000 US.6s,5-20sC.'62	113¼	100 Rutlan Marble	20¼
37,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'64.	109¼	100 Erie R.	73
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	109⅛	400 Reading R.	115¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	103½	200 New-York Cen.	102⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-C.	64	100 do.........b3	102¾
13,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	90	100 M. S. & N. I.	85½
200 Amer. Coal Co	64	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅜
100 Spruce H. C.	4⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
200 do	4⅜	300 do.........b30	37⅛
700 do	4⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	109⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	112	200 Cum. Coal. P.	47¾
18,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	113¼	100 West. U. Tel	57¾
2,000 do	113⅛	66 do	57⅜
4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109	300 Mar. Min.	11
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 Chi. & R. I.	109⅜
First Ser.	107	600 do......2d call	109⅜
500 do ....Small	108¾	200 Mar. Pref.	27⅜
500 do.2d S..Small	106	100 At. Mail St. C.	114
5,000 do.....3d Ser.	106⅜	50 N. Y. Cen.	103
2,000 do.......Small	106	50 do	103⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	70¾	100 do	103⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N..	69¼	100 Erie Railroad	73⅛
625 O. & M. C.	28¾	200 Reading R.	115⅛
5,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M.'93	72	15 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	85
30,060 Am. Gold....s30	145	100 Alt. & T. H.	39
10 Bank of Commerce.	113	200 Alt. & T. H. P.	71¼
100 Canton Co	52⅛	100 T., W. & W. Pr..b30	70

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 US.6s.5-20s,C.'62	113	200 Reading R..x-d.s3	115⅛
10,000 do	113¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
30,000 do.........b3	113⅜	100 Chi. R. I. & Pac.s3	109⅜
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109⅛	600 do	109⅜
100,000 Am. Gold	146⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	37
100 Boston W. P.	31⅜	400 do.........b3	37
300 New-York C...x-d..c	102⅞	100 do.........b15	37⅛
100 do..........c	102⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅛
200 Erie R.	73⅜	400 do..........c	68⅛
100 do..........b10	73⅛	100 do..........s3	68⅜
100 do..........s3	73⅜	200 M. & C. 1st P....x-d	42⅜
200 do..........s3	73⅜	100 do.........s15	42⅛
100 do..........b3	73⅜	300 do.........b30	42⅛
500 do	73⅛	200 M. & C. 2d P.....x-d	21⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'62	113¼	1400 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
100 Cumb. Coal.....b10	47¼	200 do..........s3	85⅛
100 do..........s3	47⅝	100 do..........s30	85⅜
100 do..........c	47¼	200 do..........b3	85⅜
300 Spruce Hill C.	4⅞	400 Clev. & Tol.	115⅜
500 do	4¾	1000 do.........s60	115⅜
1100 do	4⅜	100 Chic., R. I. & Pac..b3	109⅜
200 do.........b30	4¾	100 do.........b30	109⅜
200 do.........b10	4⅜	100 do..........s4	109⅜
600 do..........s3	4⅜	100 do	109⅜
100 Mar. Pref	27⅜	100 do	109⅜
500 West. U. Tel....s3	57⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.....s3	37⅛
200 do..........b5	57⅛	100 do..........s30	37⅛
100 N. Y. Cen...x-d.b3	102⅞	100 do..........b5	37⅛
600 Erie R.	72⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅛
200 do..........b3	72⅝	100 do.........s10	68⅛
100 do.........b30	73	100 do..........b3	68⅛
500 do.........b60	73	100 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	105
300 do	73	100 do..........b3	105
200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr..b10	42¼		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer...s3	29½	500 Ill. Cen. R.......x-d	123⅛
200 Spruce H. C.	4⅛	200 do.........b10	123⅛
300 do	4⅜	100 do..........s4	123⅛
100 do..........b3	4⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	37⅛
100 Quicksilver	50⅛	100 do..........b3	37⅛
200 Erie Railroad....b3	73⅛	100 Chic., R. I. & Pac.	109⅜
200 M. So. & N. I.	85⅛	300 do..........b3	109⅜
100 do	85⅜	100 do.........s10	109⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅜	100 do..........b5	109⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,449,141
Decrease in Specie	661,436
Increase in Deposits	3,808,870
Decrease in Legal Tender	1,483,412
Increase in Circulation	161,560

	Aug. 26, 1865.	Aug. 25, 1866.	Aug. 18, 1866.
Local Capital.	$9,535,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	68,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$78,383,365	82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	209,423,305	265,901,066	261,951,924
Specie	16,023,615	6,864,077	7,545,513
Deposits	179,083,676	213,119,450	214,310,576
Legal-Tender	54,249,805	86,283,482	84,800,071
In Sub-Tres'y	59,622,001	96,007,229	88,816,664

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$657,540	Mercantile	$482,500
Mer. Exchange	454,282	Republic	557,950
Commerce	4,299,160	St. Nicholas	746,218
Ocean	786,614	Marine	222,500
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,006,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,829,422	Continental	550,615
Central	1,617,875	Importers'	506,913
Mechanics'	512,684	Ninth	945,805
New-York	851,031	First	447,733
M. Association	307,799	Am. Exchange	989,321
Metropolitan	987,117	Gallatin	498,372
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,704
Leather	163,500	Union	441,100
N. America	322,967	Chatham	131,140
Irving	198,843	Shoe & Leather	898,300
Tradesmen's	602,308	Hanover	293,626
Phœnix	293,803	N. Y. Exchange	268,843
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	165,000
Butchers & D.	238,623	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	169,725	Pacific	128,865
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,560

Total 44 National Banks	$27,775,564
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	182,900
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 25	$27,958,464
On previous report, Aug. 18	27,796,904
Increase in circulation	$161,560

On the Bank return, as compared with last Monday, the Specie balances are lower by $661,000, while the Legal Tender Notes are up nearly a million and a half. The Treasury Office for the week gains three millions in Specie from Customs and $1,000,000 from California, and also gains about three millions in Currency. To-day the Office disburses about $9,000,000 of the latter, and this movement will probably continue through the present week, as interest ceases on all Certificates of Deposit bearing over 4 ℔ cent. The Banks again increase their Loans nearly four millions, but mainly by the purchase of United States Stocks, to take the place of their increasing temporary Currency Loans to the Treasury, which are now being paid off.

The Money Market is working steadily and easily at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers on demand loan, and 5@7 ℔ cent. on Merchant paper as in class and date. The latter is in good request, but we are glad to believe that our Merchants are all disposed either to put out their own signatures freely or to grant long credits to their customers. Some 60 day Bankers' paper was made last week for the purchase of Foreign Exchange at cheap rates, and was passed readily at 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Exchanges on London and Paris moved with a little more freedom this forenoon, but on the reaction in Gold from 147@146½ to 148@148⅛ ℔ cent., the rates on London fell back to 107@106¾ for 60 days and 108@107¾ for short sight.

An immense business was done in the Public Funds to-day, led by a further advance at one moment to 113½@113¾ for the 5-20's of 1862. In the absence of later cable news in the afternoon the quotation for this class of bonds was less excited, but the demand continued strong and upward for other descriptions.

The *shorts* in the Gold Room who were let up on Friday and Saturday at 148@147 ℔ cent. were not content to let the market alone, but in some instances, were so confident of much lower figures as to put out fresh contracts, and this, in turn, induced another vigorous upward bidding on the part of the *Bulls* in the Room. The later sales of the day were at 148@148½ ℔ cent. The moderate stock of Gold remaining in Bank, and the continued accumulation of half a million per day in the Treasury Office encouraged to some extent this movement. The main incentive, however, is the imprudence of *short* sellers in venturing their fresh contracts, trusting to the chances of commanding the Gold for delivery when these contracts mature.

The Railway movement at the Stock Exchange was strong to-day, though not generally buoyant. There is considerable opposition to any further rise in prices, and no little mystery over the course of Erie shares in consequence of the sudden ups and downs since Saturday morning. The talk on the street increases about a spirited canvass for Stock and Proxies for the October election. The transfers have heretofore closed about a fortnight before the election (which takes place this year on Tuesday, Oct. 9,) but there is some suspicion afloat that the present administration may order the books closed early in September, say thirty days before the election. The effect of this would be to transfer the canvass to the Proxies of parties holding the Stock on the closing of the transfers. Meanwhile both parties to the contest are likely to see to it that they hold in their own names a large amount of the Common Shares before the 8th or 10th of September. The Preference Shareholders, 85,500 votes are expected to generally vote against the reëlection of the present management, owing to the passing of their July dividend, after it had been earned, or represented to have been earned. The death of Mr. Dean Richmond—undoubtedly a great loss to the New-York Central interest, to which he was earnestly devoted, and to which he sacrificed much of his personal labor and comfort, if not health—caused the Stock to momentarily decline below 103 ℔ cent., but the price recovered in the afternoon. The demand for Reading was quiet, and for some of the Western Roads, like Rock Island and Northwest, quite strong.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Public Funds firm, but less excitement in the old 5-20s. The Railways generally firm, and the Gold Room 148¼@148⅜ ℔ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	103¼	N. West Pref.	68	68⅜
U. S. 5-20s	112½	113¼	Rock Island	109⅛	110
U. S. 7.30s	106⅞	107⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅛	103⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	47⅜	47⅜
Erie	73⅜	73¼	Quicksilver	50⅜	50⅜
Hudson	119	119	W. U. Telegraph.	57⅜	57⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅛	Mariposa Pref.	27⅜	27⅛
Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅜	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	123⅞	123⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅜	87⅛	American Gold	147	148⅜
Missouri 6s	79	78⅜	Bills on London	107	107
Northwest	36⅜	37			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Chatham	135
Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	119
Merchants'	116	Irving	101
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	125
Union	118	Nassau	110
City	190	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	103	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	101
Butchers & Drovers	125	Commonwealth	104½
Merchants' Exch'ge	112½	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Seventh Ward	105	Park	146
State of New York	107	Central National	111½
Commerce	111	Fourth National	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Ninth National	112
Ocean	100½	Oriental	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	65
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	108	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	100
Buff., N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	101½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	60
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	104	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	80	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $8,589,237 36; including for Customs, $531,000; Gold Notes, $266,000. Payments, $15,790,757 08. Balance, $88,805,709 58.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in the third week of August were:

1866	$170,095
1865	174,581
Decrease	$4,486

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in August:

1866	$78,741
1865	87,418
Decrease	$8,677

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company for the third week in August:

1866	$23,205
1865	22,028
Increase	$1,182

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the same week were:

1866	$84,043
1865	93,009
Decrease	$8,966
From March 1:	
1866	$2,212,235
1865	2,100,251
Increase	$111,984

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the third week in August were:

1866	$94,614 23
1865	87,338 44
Increase	$7,275 79

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable Sept. 1, prox.

The Union Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable Sept. 1, prox.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 15,468 bbls. Flour, 219 bbls. and 69 bags Corn Meal, 48,888 bushels Wheat, 122,477 bushels Corn, 82,195 bushels Oats, 2,419 bushels Rye, 17,500 bushels Malt, 760 bbls. Pork, 120 pkgs. Lard, and 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request and steady. Pots, $8 37@$8 50; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is steadily improving. Buyers are becoming more eager to purchase seasonable stock, of which the supply is not very heavy, and which is held quite firmly. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50: Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75 @$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Women's Calf, Goat, and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat, and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made $1@$1 75; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@$2 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Are in demand at $12@$15 for common hard, and $40 for Philadelphia Front, cash, ℔ thousand.

BEESWAX—Is dull and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Yellow ℔ lb.

COAL—Is in moderate request, including Liverpool Orrel at $10; do. House Cannel at $15@$16; Newcastle Gas and Steam at $10 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.; and Anthracite, from yard, at $8@$9 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, reports: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 97,711 18—by canal, 36,953 10—for the week, 129,665 08 tons, against 100,632 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	1866. Week.	1866. Total.	In.&D.
P. & R. R. R.	67,253	1,721,385	92,712	2,535,670	314,285
Schuylkill Canal	33,379	473,481	37,954	951,205	887,724
L. Valley R. R.	38,074	853,555	43,388	1,212,714	359,159
Lehigh Canal	31,952	404,749	32,810	562,143	157,395
Scranton South	125	466,330	22,782	661,693	195,363
Scranton North	93	131,773	9,083	262,940	131,167
Penn. C. Co.					
By Railroad	7,648	310,689	17,981	183,480	d126,609
By Canal	458	19,584	1,069	14,137	d5,447
Delaware & Hud.	10,180	432,582	37,023	773,085	345,503
Wyoming South	....	16,277	....	218,8[illegible]1	202,524
Wyoming North	....	....	....	26,746	26,746
Shamokin	16,088	245,770	15,519	353,361	107,591
Treverton	1,455	17,208	1,145	34,560	17,352
Short Mount	....	19,293	4,672	53,627	34,334
Franklin County	....	22,196	....	32,747	10,551
Broad Top	8,449	176,462	4,297	168,761	d9,701
Total	215,144	5,303,734	315,515	7,950,670	

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady, at 40c.@45c. for plain Sperm; 50c.@55c. for patent Sperm; 22c.@23c. for Adamantine (light weights) ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former prices. Java 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 33c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 4 bales. The first bale of new Georgia Cotton (classed as Middling Fair) grown on the plantation of Messrs. Wiseman & Harper, "Bellemannie," near Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, was received by Messrs. Munn & Co., Hanover-street, purchased by Messrs. Ralli & Co., Exchange-place, to be shipped to their Liverpool house, Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,123
Receipts since Aug. 1	23,992
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	433,497
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	860,787
Exports since Aug. 1	14,024
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	279,185
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	481,531

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day was as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 22c.; Augusta, 21c.; Howard, 20c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Merrimac D, 20c.; American, 18½c.; Pacific, 19c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1¾-inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 45c. Stripes—Uncasville, 25c.; Pittsfield, 14c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally inactive at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Have been lightly dealt in at 25c.@90c. for very poor to choice Live Geese, ℔ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less freely offered, and has been in active request at firmer and buoyant prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for No. 1 Canton, ℔ box.

FISH—The principal kinds have been less freely offered, and have been in good request at firmer prices, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$8 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $22@$26; No. 2 at $18@$20; No. 3 at $13 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6 ℔ bbl; Smoked Herring at 68c.@70c. for scaled, and 53c.@55c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 50@$10, chiefly at $6 60@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$7 80
Extra State	6 50	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 05	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 85@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 65 ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been moderately inquired for at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 50, and Bunch do. at $3 75@$3 90 ℔ box; Currants at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request; Winter has been heavy in price. Prime Spring has been stiffly held. Sales, 25,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, on private terms; inferior Chicago Spring at $1 50; and Amber State at $2 72@$2 82½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and has again declined. Sales, since our last, 73,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. (nominally,) for unsound, 81c.@82c. for sound mixed Western, and 85c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request at drooping prices. We quote new Chicago at 38c.@47c., Milwaukee at 47c.@52c., Iowa at 50c.@55c.; Jersey at 59c.@60c.; State at 59c.@60c., and Delaware at 58½c.@59c., ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in moderate demand, including Western at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 80c.@$1 25 for old, and 65c.@$1 for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@60c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb. The London *Daily News* of Aug. 15, says: "The first pocket of new hops arrived at market yesterday. It was grown by Mr. Geo. Austen, of Battle, Sussex; consigned to Messrs. W. Austen & Co., Borough; and bought by Messrs. Bakers, White & Morgan, Londonbridge, for Messrs. Squire & Tillyer, brewers, Uxbridge, at £16 16s. ℔ cwt."

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held very firmly.

HEMP—Has been less active, including Manilla at 10½c.@10¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in request at $3 75@$4 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been less freely purchased at uniform quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at unchanged quotations. We quote: Eastern Spruce at $22 50@$26 ℔ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ℔ sup. foot 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@60.; White Oak, Logs, ℔ cubic feet, 45c.@50c.; White Oak, Plank, ℔ M feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Boards, $30.

METALS—Have been generally quiet at previous figures. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $48@$50; Scotch Pig, $46@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$110 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c. in gold ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 20½c. in gold ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 21½c.@21¾c. in gold ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@24c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 12½c.@20c.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17½c.; American Blister, 11½c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@22c.; American Cast, rolled, 13c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices) ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@70c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 62; Resin at $2 87@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair demand and firm. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 85@$1 86 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 27c½.@28½c. for Crude, 44c.@46½c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c.@61c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day at about previous figures. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 90 cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $28 25@$28 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, including September, October and all the year deliveries, sellers and buyers' options, at $28 75@$33 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 265 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib, ℔ lb. Lard is decidedly firmer; sales since our last, 700 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@21c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in moderate demand, at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in fair request at 5c.@18½c. ℔ lb. Of the Butter trade of the Northwest, Messrs. Brigham & Tallmadge, of Milwaukee, in their circular, dated Aug. 20, say: "The Butter trade of the West is rapidly growing in importance, and its production is yearly augmenting. Those who have long been in the commission business, can readily appreciate the improvement made in the past three years, not only in the amount made, but in the quality of the article and condition of the packages. The quality has improved; the character of the cooperage is more uniform; more attention is given to correct tares and weights. Not many years since, Western butter was used almost entirely as grease, and those purposes for which the lowest grades were wanted; but now it enters largely into the foreign and California trade, and every year exhibits an improvement which is favorably regarded by the trade in the increased demand in our largest Eastern markets. Yet there is abundant room for further progress, and as we are eminently a progressive people, we expect soon to rival our Eastern farmers, and that Western Butter will rank with New-York State and Vermont dairies. The wet weather of the last and present season has been well adapted to its production. From 1st of May, 1864, to the 18th inst., the receipts by rail were less than the corresponding time of 1865, while the receipts the present season are double those of last year. The annexed table exhibits the receipts for three years to the 18th inst., with the average price for the month for four years. We call the average price that of shipping grade, which in the New-York market is styled good Western yellow, of uniform color and sweet. Receipts of Butter from the 1st of May to the 18th of August, for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, with the average price for the month:

	1864. lbs.	Price.	1865. lbs.	Price.	1866. lbs.	Price.
May	28,450	20c.	21,445	26c.	113,573	25½c.
June	80,536	24c.	86,140	17c.	214,394	25½c.
July	115,360	20c.	196,320	19c.	224,958	25c.
Aug. 18	72,015	37½c.	72,992	32c.	77,949	24½c.
Total	295,356		316,897		630,934	

It will be noticed, by reference to our table, that our receipts are double those of last year. The season has been no more favorable for its production, nor is it solely attributable to the natural growth of the country; but considerably to the increased price over last season. The market opened last year at from 15c.@17c., with no permanent advance until July, with more activity and better prices in August, with a continued upward tendency through September, and in October a good shipping article sold at 34c.@37c. The high prices in the early part of the present season had the effect to bring out the supplies, which, with the natural increase, has so much augmented our receipts. We are inclined to the opinion that the supply in the hands of the farmers is not large; yet we are informed of considerable amounts in different localities, in the hands of parties who paid high prices, anticipating last year's advance, and who will hold for a "September rise," and are prepared to carry their stocks for thirty or sixty days, expecting that butter would be high in the Fall, not for any particular reason, but because it was last year; without taking into account, that the same causes this year do not exist, and that at present there are no indications of any new opening for any surplus which a favorable Fall might throw upon the market. It should not be forgotten, that there is increased attention paid to the production of cheese; that in many localities the whole attention of the farmers is given to the supply of cheese factories. And the time is now near at hand, when we shall not only supply our own trade, but be large shippers, and come in competition with the East in an article of which we have been large purchasers. The manufacture of cheese is an item which should be taken into the account in calculating the amount of butter made and stocks now on hand. The amount of butter now in our city is quite moderate, and by actual invoice, on Saturday last, did not exceed 1,600 packages. Present indications are favorable for its manufacture; and although the supply of good table butter is small in New-York, as well as West, we are not anticipating high prices; and while prices in the West are maintained, there is no margin for profitable trade, and the market must remain dull and prices unsettled. Choice butter for the retail trade is scarce, and we quote at 28c.@30c.; good shipping article, 24c.@25c.; common, 22c.@24c.; ordinary, 20c.@22c.; grease, 12c.@15c.

Prices of Butter in New-York.

New-York State Firkins, fresh	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

Cheese.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18½	@18¾
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been inactive and $9 75@$10 12½ for Rangoon, and $12 50@13 75 for Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and firm, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c.; Liverpool ground at $1 80@$1 90, and fine at $2 50@2 90 per sack.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and nominal, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 65@$3 90, and Timothy at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet, at previous prices. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 53½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., in gold, ℔ lb., and *Goat*—Tampico, 55½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, including Cassia in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia in cases, at 42½c.@43c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@24c., currency; Mace, 87½c.@90c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@90c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper in bond, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20c., gold; Pimento in bond, 4½c.@4¾c.; Cloves, 26½c.@27c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 1,050 hhds., including Cubas, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 850 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are inquired for at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—A moderate trade inquiry prevails for the principal varieties at steady prices, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℔ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ℔ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ℔ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ℔ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ℔ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℔ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@90c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ℔ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty active request and held firmly, including manufactured, which we quote thus: Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, common to best, at 58c.@75c.; Half-pounds, 70c.@87½c.; 32s New-York (in bond,) 60c.; 32s Virginia (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds (Virginia,) 50c.@$1 25; Navy Pounds (Virginia,) 65c.@75c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. refilled Western at $2 29 ℔ gallon, free.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 700 bales Cotton (by steamer) at 7-16d. ℔ bbl.; 42,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., (by sailing vessel,) and 5d., (by steamer,) ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, G. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH (last week) and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Teibin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS AND THE HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOLMASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By Ocean Telegraph we learn of distinguished courtesies and hospitalities paid to the American Embassy in Russia. An influential meeting had been held at Leipsic, to favor the immediate incorporation of Saxony with Prussia. The terms of the new treaty of peace signed at Prague are understood to be identical with those named in the preliminaries interchanged at Nicholsburg. United States Five-twenties at closing quotations yesterday stood at 72.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the way of San Francisco, news from China to the 3d of July is received. The British ship *Fairlight*, Capt. RUSH, from Hong Kong, bound to San Francisco, was wrecked near Island Po-Chung-Hian on June 12. One hundred and forty-three Chinese passengers and one European were drowned. The ship broke up six hours after striking, and nothing was saved. The report of a revolt in Kansuh is confirmed. The troops in Ranchou, the capital, took possession of the city in the absence of the Governor-General, seized the persons of the Judge and Treasurer, and tried to force them to memorialize the Emperor to the effect that the troops were driven to revolt for want of pay and food. It was feared that the American schooner *Golden Pearl* was lost about June 12, between Tamar and Amoy.

Several burglars recently entered a room in the Gaines House, at Dubuque, Iowa, where four young ladies were sleeping, administered chloroform to them, and were on the point of robbing them, when one of them began to return to consciousness. One of the burglars drew a pistol and held it to her head, but by this time one of the other young ladies had awakened from her stupor and made an outcry. At this the villains fled, taking nothing valuable with them.

The New-Orleans *Times* advises the southerners to think no more of emigrating to Brazil. The *Times* says: "A few excitable people in the South appear to have Brazil on the brain. Let them wait for a sober second thought, and they will probably come to their senses. Brazil is no place for American citizens. Stop at home and do your part in the reconstruction of your country. He is no true friend of the South who advises her citizens to go either to Mexico or Brazil.

A railroad bridge is about to be constructed across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., at a cost of about $1,500,000, which will be a great advantage to the inhabitants of that region. It is computed that in the single item of freight between Louisville and New-York the gain to shippers will be fully thirty-three per cent. The bridge will be without a draw, and so elevated that boats of any class can easily pass under it when the river is at its highest stage.

A terrible murder was committed at Delhi, Mich., last week. A negro named JOHN TAYLOR, procured an ax, and for some reason as yet unexplained here, attacked the women of the family of JOHN BUCK. One, a little girl, was instantly killed; her mother was mortally wounded, and her grandmother was also seriously, if not fatally injured. The murderer made his escape, but was arrested near Lansing.

The result of the strike among the deck hands employed on the Northwestern Packet Company's boats on the Mississippi has been disastrous to those concerned in it. The company sent to Cincinnati and engaged six hundred negroes, whom they now employ, paying them a less rate than the old hands received. The white men are indignant and threaten the negroes with violence. The negroes, it is said, do their work well.

The Second Brigade of the Connecticut National Guard hold an encampment at East Bridgeport during the present week. There will be present the Second, Sixth and Eighth Regiments, comprising about 2,300 men. The corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument at Bridgeport will be laid on Wednesday, and the review of the brigade takes place on Thursday.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says the project of building a railroad from that city to Newport News, Va., is fairly under way; and it is intended to "break ground" at Newport News on the 25th inst. The survey has already been completed to Williamsburg, and the entire length of the line ascertained to be sixty-nine miles.

Letters from Capt. FISK's Montana expedition announce that on the 22d ultimo their pickets were driven in by Indians, but, owing to the prompt action of the guard, they were unable to reach the corral. They have since kept in sight, but dare not attack. The train had arrived at Fort Union.

Intelligence has been received at San Francisco that the French troops had been ordered to evacuate San Salvador and Domingo.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has pardoned WILLIAM HOPKINS, mariner in the United States service, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sergt. MCMARITY. HOPKINS is believed by many to be innocent of the crime.

Several gangs of striking Irish laborers, at Boston, have lately had their places supplied by colored men, and when they repented of their folly, and wished to go to work again, there was no place for them.

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, gained a signal victory over the Eureka Club, of Newark, yesterday. The game was played on the ground of the Eureka Club, and the score stood: Athletic, 48; Eureka, 8.

From the Upper Missouri reports are received that the Black Feet and Crows have commenced hostilities. The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

Offers had been made to retain the French soldiers in the service of Maximilian by inducing them to reënlist, which would secure the service of thirteen thousand foreigners for the Mexican empire.

The town of Mariposa, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

WM. JACKSON, who is described as the most noted hotel thief in the country, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen $10,700 in United States bonds from a gentleman at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., and also as a fugitive from the State of Pennsylvania, where he is wanted on a charge of stealing $6,000 worth of jewelry, the fruits of a burglary at Harrisburgh, Penn. The prisoner will be held to await the requisition papers from either State.

A daring robbery was committed yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, when one of the guests discovered two men in his room in the act of abstracting a vest containing over $2,000 in gold certificates and Treasury notes. One of the thieves was arrested and held for trial, and the greater portion of the money was recovered.

JOHN BRUIN, the engraver who was arrested some time ago on a charge of keeping a rendezvous for counterfeiters, was up for examination again yesterday. BRUIN was allowed access to his premises and some of his tools, and the further examination of the case was adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN KELCH, a former member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, was held for examination yesterday on the charge of attempted arson, in Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday morning last. Several affidavits were filed against the accused, and direct testimony offered against him before Justice LEDWITH.

There were but five new cases of cholera reported yesterday. Of these four were Germans. There were two deaths on Ward's Island from cholera, and two at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. No new cases in any of the Public Institutions.

SARAH DOSCH, 9 years of age, was fatally burned on Sunday morning, by her clothes taking fire as she was raking down the cinders of a stove, at No. 302 West Forty-third-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to President JOHNSON. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue $300,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, was also adopted.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted resolutions urging our citizens to join with the State and municipal authorities in welcoming President JOHNSON to this City.

The General Union Committee met last evening, and resolved to hold primary elections on Friday evening next, for delegates to the Syracuse Convention on the 5th of September.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday committed TIMOTHY BRADIGAN for trial on a charge of obstructing the United States mail.

There was a reaction upward in Gold yesterday from 147 to 148¾ ℔ cent. The Public Funds firm—sales of old 5-20s as high as 113¾. The Railways generally firm. Money easy. There was a better currency for Foreign Bills in the forenoon, but the rates closed dull.

Trade in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was quite moderate, though buyers in most instances had any existing advantage. The freight market was inactive.

The price of beef still continues unusually high. Yesterday at the cattle yards prices for good cattle were a little more firm than they were last week for the beeves of the same quality. The price for common cattle remains almost the same as last week. The "top lots" were selling yesterday at the National Drove Yards, One Hundredth-street, at fully 18c. ℔ lb., net weight, and in some instances, were the exact weight ascertained, it would be seen that the price was nearer 19c. than anything else. The cattle for this week's supply were, for the most part, very fair beeves. A few droves, however, were rather uneven and rough. Milch cows are doing no better, but rather on the decline. Sales are exceedingly slow, and prices tending downward. Calves are in moderate request, when in fair order. The demand for veal calves fattened on the dam's milk is active and prices firm, while grass-fed calves go off slowly. The arrivals of sheep for the week are heavy, and prices are more in favor of purchasers than sellers, except for those of a superior quality. Lambs sell slowly, and for only a trifle more than good sheep. Large quantities of inferior lambs are received, which causes dull business, as butchers will not pay as much for poor lambs as for good ones. The trade in swine has been quite uniform during the week, with but little fluctuation in prices. Yesterday there were fourteen car-loads of about 100 hogs in each car, and selling at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the last Western corn-fed.

The Late Labor Convention and the President.

President JOHNSON has the very happy faculty to express noble ideas in terse, compact phrases. He did do this in his answer to the address of the Committee of the Baltimore Labor Convention on Saturday last, by referring to the fact that he believed in one kind of aristocracy—the aristocracy of labor. Springing himself from the ranks of the laboring class, and having risen to a position as proud as that of any King or Emperor on earth, the President is a fit representative of the American workingman, his rights, his duties, his position and prospects.

The whole interview between the Committee and the President must be gratifying to the workingmen of the United States. It proves that the "bone and sinew," the strong arm of the country, have full confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON as one of themselves.

The President is quite right when he claims the paternity of the Homestead laws. Most of us remember with what eagerness and assiduity he pressed his pet measure in the Senate, and succeeded in passing it. Unfortunately Congress, by its own action, has in a large measure neutralized the good effects expected from the Homestead Law. Throwing away the public lands by the square miles in aid of speculative railway schemes has largely reduced the area of land subject to occupation under the Homestead Act. Still, that act has benefited thousands already, and will, should Congress hereafter stop in its lavish munificence, benefit millions in years to come. The suggestion of the deputation that the acquisition of a larger quantity of land than one hundred and sixty acres should be prohibited by Congress, we consider to be not only impracticable, but bad policy, and it was wise in the President not to refer to it at all in his reply.

One statement, however, which the Committee make in their address, is so utterly absurd that we can hardly account for its utterance by sane and rational men. They want emigration to this country stopped, because, as they express it, the introduction of "pauper labor" from Europe has a tendency to decrease wages. That would be a protective, or rather, prohibitory system, with a vengeance! But this idea is only a logical sequence of the teachings of extreme protectionists and high-tariff men. These want home manufactures "protected" by imposing such high imposts upon the foreign-manufactured article that its importation would be impossible. This deputation of workingmen, reasoning further from the same premises of protection by exclusion, demand protection of home labor by prohibiting the introduction of foreign labor. Prohibiting emigration into the colonies was one of the grievances in the Declaration of Independence against King GEORGE III. We are supposed to have made some advances in economical and political science since the demise of that enlightened monarch.

Our Securities Abroad.

When the news of the Grand National Convention was first circulated throughout Central Europe, we took occasion to notice the effect on our securities abroad. And it was safe to predict, as we did, that a fuller statement of the character and the proceedings of that great assemblage would cause a still further rise. On Saturday last came the intelligence direct from Paris that a large demand for Five-twenties had sprung up in that city, and that heavy orders for additional supplies had been forwarded to New-York.

On the day that the National Convention was organized the Cable reported Five-twenties in London at 68¾. On the day that the notice of large orders from Paris was received (Saturday evening) the same securities had advanced, by the Cable report, to 70½. In the London markets yesterday the quotation was 72¼. The great operating cause in this steady appreciation of our securities abroad is the perfect accord of the Northern and Southern delegates assembled at Philadelphia as to the allegiance due by all the States to the Federal Constitution; the formal renunciation by the South of the right of secession; the pledge of security to the freedmen in their personal and property rights, and the solemn declaration that, "While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic."

The report of these resolutions in Europe has not even now had its full effect. It has not yet been circulated as it will be—with the accompanying Address of the Convention—a few days hence. Meanwhile, we can see how eagerly lookers-on abroad have been watching the progress of Restoration here, and how practical a shape their estimate begins to take.

The National Union State Convention.

There is a prevailing misapprehension as to the terms of the call for a State Convention at Albany on the 11th of September. It is not called as a Democratic Convention, nor is it called to nominate a Democratic ticket or adopt a Democratic platform. The Democratic State Central Committee submitted to the National Union State Committee appointed at Philadelphia the following call for a Convention:

"A State Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, as such districts existed on and prior to the 1st of January, 1866, will be held at the Capitol in Albany, on Tuesday, the 11th of September next, at 12 M. of that day, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons, to be supported at the ensuing election. *All electors opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President Johnson*, are invited to participate in the election of such delegates.

ALBANY, Aug. 21, 1866."

This call is in no sense partisan: it is addressed to all men, of all parties, who concur in sustaining the Administration policy of Restoration as against the Congressional policy of prolonged Disunion. It requires no sacrifice of other principles or preferences—leaving all free to act upon party questions as they choose, and asking them only to unite upon *this single issue*—the restoration of the Union.

It would not have been easy for the Union Committee appointed at Philadelphia to take exception to this broad and liberal call, if it had been so disposed; and that Committee accordingly adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee *concur in the above call* for a State Convention to be held at the Capitol in the City of Albany on the 11th day of September next, composed of two Delegates from the several Assembly Districts as such Districts existed prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, and they invite all the electors of the State opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of the national restoration adopted by President JOHNSON, *and of the declaration of principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention*, to participate in the primary meetings for the election of such Delegates.

ROBERT H. PRUYN, Chairman Committee,
Appointed by the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Secretary.

There is every reason why all who concur in the principles and measures proposed, should concur also in the action intended to give them effect. The great necessity of the day is the restoration of the Union. With that will come everything else which the country needs, and without it we can have nothing but confusion, collision and national peril. Men of all parties united in the war to save the Union, and they hoped and believed, as they had a right to do, that when the war was over, peace, with a restored and purified Union, would return. Congress, while the war was raging, gained strength and popular confidence by adopting, with but two dissenting votes, the following:

Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; *that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States*, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as *these objects shall be accomplished*, the war ought to cease.

"These objects" have been "accomplished," but the war does not "cease." Congress seeks, for the accomplishment of other ends, to hold these States by "conquest and subjugation," and to deal with them as conquered and subjugated provinces,—imposing upon them laws, in making which they have no share,—putting over them rulers whom they have no voice in choosing, thus violating the fundamental principles of our Government, and opening the way for agitations, hostilities and hatreds that may plunge us into the horrors of a civil war tenfold more dreadful than that from which we have just emerged.

It is just as important now, as it was while the war was raging, that all men who concur in desiring to avert these perils should concur in the means by which alone it can be done. They must unite in electing men who will restore the Union, and must now, as they did before, lay aside for the moment all party differences and all party schemes which interfere with the attainment of that end.

Wendell Phillips for Congress.

The Republicans of Boston talk of nominating WENDELL PHILLIPS for Congress. He has waived his objections to the Constitution of the United States since Slavery was abolished, and is said now to be willing, not only to vote, but to serve in Congress,—both which, up to a very recent date, he has refused to do.

We are not sorry to see this movement, and, in certain contingencies, should not be sorry to see it succeed. If the Republican Party is to be perverted to the principles and purposes of Mr. PHILLIPS, it is eminently proper that he should hold a position of responsibility in its councils. If that party is to plant itself upon the Phillips platform, it is desirable on all accounts that Mr. PHILLIPS should be recognized and accepted as its leader. Hitherto it has held other principles and aimed at other objects, and it has also been guided by other counsels. If its purposes and essential character are to be changed, its leaders should be changed also. Thus far, while it has been the party of Progress and Reform, it has labored for them under and within the Constitution, holding the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the fundamental law to be of primary and paramount importance. Mr. PHILLIPS always resented and resisted this self-imposed limitation upon its power. He always held, and still holds, the Union and the Constitution to be secondary and subordinate to his ideas of Reform—and especially to the elevation of the negro race to a perfect equality, political, civil and social, with the white race in all the States; and to accomplish this result he is prepared to disregard the Constitution, override State authority, perpetuate disunion, and change our form of Government from a union of States, in which all the people have an equal share, to a sectional despotism, in which one-third the States and people shall have no voice. A vigorous effort is made to bring the Republican Party to this platform and make it the bulwark of these plans. If it succeeds then WENDELL PHILLIPS is its proper leader, and it is due, alike to him, to the party and the country, that he should have all the power and all the responsibility which belong to that position. Mr. SUMNER, Mr. WILSON, Gov. BOUTWELL, Mr. STEVENS and others have done a good deal toward bringing Congress up to the Phillips Platform, and it is quite time they had the aid of Mr. PHILLIPS himself. His superior ability, his greater tenacity and integrity of purpose, the greater clearness with which he perceives his ultimate object, and the more reckless courage with which he pursues it, would consummate the end with which they have been tampering so long, and the country would have less difficulty than it now encounters in pronouncing a decisive judgment upon it.

Mr. PHILLIPS has another special object in view which probably induces him to seek a seat in Congress just now. In discussing the necessities of the immediate future he says:

"Our duty is to put there [in Congress] men who will at every hazard save the nation, remembering that they stand where the Long Parliament stood in 1649; and *though the* BLOCK AND AX *in front of the palace may be no fitting measure* NOW, *they are bound to* FIND *and to* USE *some measure fit and efficient to secure their purpose—the* DEPOSITION OF THE PERJURED AND USURPING TRAITOR."

Somebody, in Mr. PHILLIPS' opinion, must play the part of CROMWELL. The PRESIDENT of the United States must be DEPOSED! A resort to the Block and Ax possibly may not be fitting or expedient *now;* but "*Congress is bound to find and use* SOME *measure*" which shall accomplish the same end. The President, Mr. PHILLIPS said some time ago, is an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of their plans—an "obstacle to be removed." He interposes the obstacle of the Constitution to the fulfillment of their purposes; and for this he must be "DEPOSED." Mr. PHILLIPS is quite right in thinking that the accomplishment of this purpose demands his presence and his agency in Congress. He may not have any marked advantage over Mr. STEVENS in being wholly free from constitutional scruples, but he has more years and greater eloquence at his command, and is less likely to yield to considerations of political expediency. With Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who has already had himself made Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts militia, and who also seeks a seat in Congress, for his Lieutenant, and a subservient majority in both Houses at his command, WENDELL PHILLIPS may flatter himself with a very fair prospect of plunging the country into a civil war which shall unite the carnage of the French Revolution with the horrors of St. Domingo, and thus satisfy his ideal of a perfect equality of races—all races and all classes being whelmed in a common ruin. This is a prospect which must delight the enemies of the policy of Restoration and peace proposed and pursued by the President.

BUTLER ON THE STUMP.—Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER won so much renown in the last war that he is getting his tools ready for the next onslaught. What position he desires to occupy is evident, from a remark he made in a speech he delivered in Massachusetts last Saturday. He said that "the only right left to captured rebels was the right to *hang*." Having failed as a soldier, we have no doubt he would succeed as a hangman. In the same speech BUTLER said that "the class of Northern men sent as delegates to Philadelphia" were the Copperheads who were always rejoicing over the defeats of the Union arms. Considering how many of our eminent Union soldiers were among these delegates, we think Gen. BUTLER might have struck his late comrades more squarely. In the same speech BUTLER said that in the Southern States the "skeletons of Union men were now being found hanging upon the trees every morning," and that an average of ten Unionists a day had been murdered in Texas since the close of the war—one man having a list of twelve hundred. We should like to know where BUTLER gets his information. Our correspondents have been traveling all over the South (including the State of Texas), and have made no such reports to us, nor have we heard the news from any other source than BUTLER. In the same speech BUTLER declared that if the state of things in the South did not improve, "we will march once more, and *woe* to him who opposes!" This looks like gallowses for eight millions, and appears very cheerful. In the same speech BUTLER said that either his heart or the southern heart must change before he would give the southern people the "right hand of fellowship." W had not heard that the Southerners had offered either the right or left hand to Gen. BUTLER. In the same speech BUTLER said he would keep out the Southern States "until the heavens melt with fervent heat" unless they do as he desires. If this policy is to triumph, why should not the dissolution of the Union be declared at once?

Peace in Europe—The Prussian Chambers and the Future of Germany.

The wonderful war of 1866 is ended after a contest of but four weeks. Not even the thirty years' war was so eventful in the changes it wrought in Germany, than this war of thirty days. Or we should rather say, this thirty days' war broke up the work of its bloody predecessor of thirty years' duration. The peace of Westphalia of 1648 divided Germany into a large number of petty principalities, and limited considerably the power of the Emperor. The number of the German sovereigns was reduced by the series of treaties of Vienna in 1815, and now this subdivision of Germany, the result of so much fighting, is virtually abolished by the effects of that terrible battle of Koniggratz. True, as it appears for the present, there are to remain upon their thrones some dozen or so of Princes, whose territories are not to be annexed to Prussia, but are expected to become and remain firm and true allies to King WILLIAM, who kindly consents to take exclusive charge of their diplomatic and military affairs, they paying handsomely for his trouble. There is Saxony, for instance; there are the two Mecklenburgs; there are the Ducal Saxonies, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen; there are the Schwarzburgs, Rudolstadt and Sonderhausen; there are the three Anhalts—all these, it seems, Prussia has no wish to make her own by annexation or absorption, but merely holds them as the sovereign does his vassal, subject to her order and absolute control. Even the Hanseatic cities are in the same condition and submit. Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and a portion of Darmstadt and Bavaria are sure to become and to remain Prussian; and Hanover it is also intended to incorporate with the new Empire. But as to the latter, there are said to be influences at work with King WILLIAM to urge him to restore the King of Hanover to his throne.

The King of Prussia is a stout believer in the divine right of Kings, and may be moved by the representations of Russia and other powers, and even by the solicitations of members of his own family, to appease his wrath and allow the King of Hanover to return to his Kingdom as a King or submissive Vice-Roy or Administrator for Prussia; but we doubt it. The Elbe Duchies are henceforth Prussian, and Duke FREDERICK, generally called the Augustenburger, need no longer spend any time among musty parchments to prove his right of inheritance in the Duchies by historical disquisition.

Our Berlin correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, told us an anecdote of the Prussian Monarch which is characteristic. He is reported to have said to BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador: "I will keep all the provinces I have conquered, because they belong to me by my victories, and in virtue of international rights." If this be the disposition of the King, there is little hope for the Elector of Hesse, the King of Hanover, and the other smaller Princes whose territories have been occupied by the Prussians.

The utter confusion of ideas in Southern Germany is vividly depicted in the letter of our Stuttgart correspondent, published yesterday. "The German Confederation," says he, "has been, for half a century, the only political tie left to the nation;" "now this tie being broken, what is to take its place?" This is a very serious question for the Germans in Bavaria, in Wurtemberg, in Baden, and in those portions of Hesse-Darmstadt not absorbed by Prussia. Those living north of the Main know what they are and what they will be; though nominally Saxons or Hanoverians, they will be virtually, and to all intents and purposes of a nation, Prussians. The spirit of a united German nationality is too strong, even in the south; the aggrandizement of Prussia has been too gigantic, and the humiliation of Austria too complete, that the idea of a tripartite Germany should be practically endured for any length of time. Had the military strength and prestige of Austria not been so seriously damaged, and could the Southern States lean upon her power with any confidence as against enlarged Prussia, the proposed subdivision of Germany into three groups of States might be successful. But now it cannot be, and it will lead to other changes, that may finally result in what is now least expected, and what may be considered as the fervent wish of those who, the other day, as King WILLIAM entered the opera-house at Berlin, hailed him enthusiastically as "Emperor of Germany."

The telegram from Berlin giving a brief account of the reply of the King to a deputation from the Chambers, who, on last Sunday, presented him an address, is exceedingly significant. The absolute monarch is seen in every word; the sovereign who, at the head of a victorious army of six hundred thousand men, believes himself strong enough to defy the wishes of the representatives of the people. He told them plainly, that unless they comply with the demands of his Government, he would do as he had done before—dissolve the Chambers, send the Deputies home, and govern the country as he liked, and without a "legal basis." This is a plain threat, and as he is not a man to give way, serious complications may spring from it. As the Chambers is constituted, the Liberal Party is divided into three "factions"—the old liberals, the party of progress and the "faction" GNEIST-TWESTEN. Should they unite, and if the Poles go with them, they would be about equal to the aristocratic or Federal vote, numbering about 130—leaving the Catholic Deputies to decide the vote as the balance of power.

It may be that BISMARCK will be able to carry a majority with him—in fact it is generally expected that *he will*, and then the dissatisfaction of the people will be great; it may also be that the same conflict as before between BISMARCK and the Chamber will be renewed, and then the King's threat will be executed; that also will create intense excitement. The people in Southern Germany smart under the shame brought upon them by the incapacity of their rulers, and are clamorous for a change. The least thing would lead to what we called above popular commotions.

Thus we see that although there is peace concluded between Prussia and Austria, the future of Germany is not yet secured, but is now slowly working itself out. Whether this work shall be accomplished peacefully or through war and revolution time alone will show.

The President's Tour.

Although the trip of the President to Chicago is not ostensibly political in its character, it will necessarily be more or less political in its results.

The occasion of the trip is suggestive of service to be rendered to the cause of the Union. A gathering to do honor to the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS will be appropriate only if it develop the national sentiment which, during his life, he never failed to cultivate. To the higher order of statesmanship Mr. DOUGLAS could not lay claim. He was neither profound in his philosophy nor subtle in his reasoning when questions of political principle were at stake. But his earnest and abiding love for the Union—his intense aversion to sectionalism and extreme opinion, whether coming from the North or the South—his abiding faith in the unity of the Republic as a condition essential to national peace and greatness—were characteristics which commended him to popular favor, and which explain the affection and respect that now encircle his name. Hence the proceedings in which President JOHNSON has been invited to participate at this moment possess more than common significance. To be appropriate, they should be regarded as a tribute of the American people to one who was, above all things, devoted in his attachment to the Union. Except as an expression of Union feeling at the grave of one who was neither rebel nor radical, they must be insincere and inconsistent, and therefore out of place. It is doubtless in view of these considerations that the President and the distinguished party who are to accompany him have consented to undertake the journey. They go to honor DOUGLAS, the Anti-Secessionist; DOUGLAS, the Anti-Radical; DOUGLAS, the statesman, who, while contending for the supremacy of the Union, never forgot the rights of the States, or the guarantees of the Constitution as established by the fathers. In this light the proceedings will rise to the dignity of a national demonstration, of which the moderation and Unionism of DOUGLAS will be the fitting symbol.

The intermediate proceedings on the route, outward and homeward, also promise to be opportune and important. Few occupants of the Presidential office have had heaped upon them the abuse, slander and misrepresentation of which ANDREW JOHNSON has been the object. The fury of his opponents has carried them beyond the boundaries of decency. No statement has been too vile, no lie too gross, no perversion too contemptible for their use. His character, his motives, his measures, and purposes have been assailed with an unscrupulousness and persistency for which it were difficult to find a parallel. He decided wisely, therefore, when he resolved to profit by the journey, and mingle freely with the people as often as the general arrangement would permit. City and country, East and West, will have an opportunity of forming an independent judgment of the man and his aims. The people will be enabled to test for themselves the fairness and truthfulness of his enemies, and to judge for themselves of his tone and capacity as they may be revealed by circumstances. And the President will not be injured by the intercourse. In all respects a man of the people, he cannot but be glad of a temporary escape from the army of supplicants by whom the White House is besieged, and a chance of talking with the multitude who are not politicians, and have no especial liking for politicians' tricks. He will hear from merchants how they estimate the crisis, and how they are disposed to look upon the policy that would destroy the Union. He will exchange ideas with honest, hard-handed industry, and will gather strength from the association with those who furnished fighting material when the country was in jeopardy, and now desire real and lasting peace. There may be no partisan speech-making on one side or the other. But there will be that which is superior to partisanship and stronger—extended and we trust free communication between the Executive of the country and the people whose rights he seeks to protect, and whose interests he labors to advance.

We believe that a gratifying reception awaits the President here and elsewhere. The great body of the community, having no sympathy with the malignity of Radical speakers and writers, will honor republican government by honoring its administrator. The preparations of which mention has thus far been made promise to compensate by their heartiness for whatever they lack in magnificence. The popular feeling upon the subject is active and healthy, and ANDREW JOHNSON will have no reason to regret the opportunity he affords for its expression.

THE UNION SOLDIERS.—We notice in the newspapers throughout the country many calls for local conventions to elect delegates to the great Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland. And we observe that everywhere these calls are signed by long lists of names of officers of the rank of Captain and upward. The Radicals have been giving currency to the ridiculous accusation that the high officers who originally signed the call in Washington were in pursuit of military promotion—the folly of which is evident when it is observed how many of the signers are men who have *left* the volunteer army to engage in the pursuits of business life. But what will they say is the base and selfish motive that acts upon all these officers of low grade throughout the various States of the Union, nearly all of whom are now back in civil professions? Of course none of them act from honorable motives. We wonder if these Radicals will allow that any of our soldiers *fought* from honorable motives, or were they as treacherous to their country while on the battle-field as they now are said to be in the political field?

THE PACIFIC COAST.

More Fillibusters in Mexico—The Town of Mariposa Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 27.

A letter from Mexico states that a portion of the expedition under JOHN B. URMY landed safely in Sinaloa with 4,000 muskets and six pieces of artillery, and is now supposed to be with CORONA.

The town of Mariposa, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Five or six buildings were saved. The estimated loss is $100,000.

The ship *David Crockett*, Capt. BURGESS, from New-York, reports that RICHARD OVINGTON, a seaman, died of consumption, and LAWRENCE G[illegible], a boy, was drowned at sea May 12.

Death of Dean Richmond.

Mr. RICHMOND reached the end of his journey of life at 2 o'clock this morning. It was a peaceful end. The body yielded up the spirit without a struggle. The mind, though enfeebled, was clear, as was indicated by an inquiry only a few minutes before breathing his last.

DEAN RICHMOND was born on the 31st day of March, 1804, at Woodstock, Vt. When but 14 years old he was thrown, by the death of father and mother, upon his own resources, and commenced a career, remarkable for its success, as a clerk in a mercantile house at Salina, Onondaga county. This was in 1811, when the now City of Syracuse was in its infancy. From his first earnings at Salina Mr. RICHMOND paid the medical and funeral expenses attending the last illness and death of his mother. He then purchased a share in "salt block," thus commencing business for himself. Soon afterward he purchased an entire "block" and engaged extensively in the manufacture of salt. One year's industry enabled him to pay for his "block" and place $3,000 to his credit in bank. On this capital he extended his business, going on prosperously until 1843, when he removed to Buffalo and engaged in the commission and forwarding business. In this line he was also successful, as, indeed, a man of his enterprise, intelligence, good sense and energy could scarcely fail to be.

On account of the injurious effect of the lake winds upon the health of his wife, Mr. RICHMOND removed, first to Attica, and afterward, in 1853, to Batavia, which has since been his residence. Business, however, called him to Buffalo on week days, whence he returned on Saturdays to Batavia.

Mr. RICHMOND embarked early in the construction of railways. He was among the first in western New-York who entered warmly and invested freely in what many then considered hazardous enterprizes. He is indebted for much of his large fortune to his courage and perseverance in railroad speculations. The "Tonawanda," or Rochester and Batavia Road, was for a long time considered a failure. Its stock was almost worthless. But Mr. RICHMOND, with the late Chancellor WHITTLESEY, foreseeing the end, persevered, and were richly rewarded. So, too, with the "State Line" and other roads.

In all, or nearly all of the seven separate railroads between Albany and Buffalo, which now make the New-York Central, Mr. RICHMOND was a stockholder; and of their "consolidation," he was the projector. He was the first Vice-President of the Central, and for the last two years its President. He was, also, President of the State Line Railroad.

Though thus extensively engaged in railroads, Mr. RICHMOND continued his large commercial operations, exerting in that direction, as in all others which interested him, a powerful and salutary influence.

Having thus briefly glanced at Mr. RICHMOND's business history, we come to speak of him as a politician, for in this relation he stands out even more prominently than as a merchant. Indeed there is no other man in America who combined so eminently the capacity for usefulness in two different and distinct respects. Mr. RICHMOND divided his time between business and politics, giving all his energies to both; and while his business brought him wealth, and his politics cost him labor, time and money, his heart was more in politics than in business. In earlier life he was merely a zealous, efficient, devoted party man, and although always deeply imbued with Democratic sentiments and sympathies, as his sphere enlarged and his responsibilities increased, he became a statesman, but "a statesman without a portfolio," for he never took or would take office. For full thirty years Mr. RICHMOND gave as much of his time and thoughts to political questions as he would or could have done if he had been constantly in official positions. Nothing that concerned the welfare of his party was ever overlooked or neglected. He attended Primary Meetings. He was seen and felt in District, Congressional and National Conventions. Though always differing with him politically, we are bound in justice to his character and memory to say that, after his position as leader was assured, his ambition was to render the action of Parties conducive to the general welfare. At the outbreak of the recent Rebellion, so far as the Government required his time or his money, both were freely given. He was among the first as well as the most active and liberal, in raising and equipping regiments. He was equally liberal in providing for the support of the families of soldiers. And he remained, throughout, a pronounced War Democrat.

On two eventful occasions Mr. RICHMOND held, and might have exerted an influence which would have proved controlling in the destiny of the Republic. At the Baltimore National Convention he received a dispatch from Mr. DOUGLAS, authorizing the withdrawal of his name. The discretion and the responsibility was cast upon him. He decided, for reasons that will become historical, not to do so. Had it been done, and Mr. GUTHRIE or Chief-Justice NELSON been nominated, who can now say whether it would have been better or worse for the country? Again, at Chicago, in 1864, Mr. RICHMOND was in favor of the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a War Democrat for Vice-President, with a loyal platform. But the "Peace" men predominated, and, for the sake of harmony, he yielded. Had he exerted his power then and there, a loyal ticket would have been placed upon a loyal platform, and elected. Again it may be asked, who can say whether that would have been better or worse for the country?

Though a disciplined business man, Mr. RICHMOND found ample leisure for domestic and social enjoyment. Indeed, with him there was time for every duty. He was of a cheerful temperament and a genial nature. He was a frank, outspoken, earnest man, with a strong will, deep convictions, unclouded judgment, quick perceptions, and a high sense of justice, truth and honor.

Closely connected and associated, as Mr. RICHMOND was with the commercial and political interests and organizations of the country, his death is, and will be deplored as a great and common bereavement. Good men, with large and various capabilities for usefulness, are always needed; but just now Mr. RICHMOND's services were essential to great and vital interests. He desired anxiously, to see the States restored to the Union, and the Union, in turn, conferring its protection and its prosperity, its blessings and its bounties, upon the whole American people, as one family.

The late EDWARD ELLIS was acknowledged as the first commoner of England. Mr. RICHMOND, who resembled Mr. ELLIS in vigor of intellect, in terseness of expression, and in grasp of questions presented for consideration, was recognized here as the first unofficial man in America. Mr. RICHMOND's ear, eye, hand and purse were as "open as day to melting charity." Of his abundant income, from fifteen to twenty thousand a year was dispensed for beneficial objects and in charities.

Mr. RICHMOND has left an estate valued at a million and a half of dollars. To his five sons and daughter he gives $50,000 each, and transferred from himself to his wife the care of the balance of his estate.

The remains of Mr. RICHMOND were removed from the home of his friend, S. H. TILDEN, No. 15 Gramercy Park, to the Hudson River Railroad at 6 o'clock last evening. They will be interred at Batavia on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. FARGO, of Buffalo, accompanied Mrs. RICHMOND and her sons with the remains.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Forthcoming Report on the New-Orleans Riot.

Gen. Baird Requests to be Relieved from Command.

Stringent Regulations Affecting Treasury Officers.

Great Rush of Visitors at the White House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Collectors, naval officers and other officers or employes subordinate to the Treasury Department, holding their offices through appointment of the President or Secretary, notifying them that hereafter the rule requiring such officers to reside at their respective ports or places of business, and not to leave their ports and duties without the consent of the Secretary first being obtained, will be enforced.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

All arrangements are completed for the Presidential trip, and the President and those who accompany will leave Washington (as previously announced) to-morrow morning. The party will be quite large, and will no doubt be appropriately welcomed throughout that portion of the country which they will traverse in going to and returning from Chicago. Their departure will for a time create more than the ordinary Summer dullness in Washington for the time being.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

From the 1st of September next, the postage on letters forwarded from the United States by the French mail for Portugal, Madeira and the Azores Islands, will be 27 cents per single rate of one-fourth of an ounce—prepayment optional—which postage will cover the full charge to destination. Newspapers and other printed matter may also be forwarded to Portugal, and by the French mail, on prepayment of the United States postage only of 2 cents each for newspapers, and 2 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, for pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The following special dispatch has just been received at this Bureau:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Gen. BAIRD has asked to be relieved, and will probably be mustered out.

The Military Commission appointed by Gen. BAIRD to investigate the riot in this city on the 13th ult., have completed this duty so far as taking evidence is concerned, and are now preparing their report. It will probably be sent to Gen. SHERIDAN for his review the latter part of this week, when he will forward it to Washington. Nearly two thousand foolscap pages of testimony have been taken, the witnesses comprising policemen, white citizens and freedmen, and including the statements of representative men of both sides. The first testimony elicited was from Col. ADAMS, Chief of Police, and his aids, besides a number of the sergeants and privates of the force. The wounded whites and negroes were next sworn, and were followed by white and black, otherwise the report will be classified in such a manner as to give all of the evidence regarding the cause and origin of the riot under one head, and the behavior of the police, with the cruel murders by the rioters, under another. It will show that the first shot fired was from a revolver in the hands of a white man at the procession of freedmen which was passing Canal-street *en route* for the Capitol, where the Convention was in session. After this shot about twenty minutes passed without further disturbance, and the procession reached the Institute when a squad of police opposed, and in attempting to make arrests, fired on the freedmen, who returned the fire. A mob of citizens then joined the police, and the great massacre commenced; it also shows that several policemen had reversed the bands on their hats in such a manner that the numbers could not be seen, and that after they forced their way into the Hall where the Convention was held they disregarded the display of a white flag, and fired indiscriminately on the unarmed members and a large number of spectators, some of whom were not in sympathy with the political proclivities of the Convention. Some of the citizens wore badges indicating the existence or organization. After this gross breach of faith, the testimony says that the members and spectators rose *en masse* and drove the police out of the chamber with chairs, and then barricaded the doors. A few of the members and spectators succeeded in making their escape from the building during the confusion which followed. After the barricade had been established not a single person in the building escaped unharmed, and about thirty men murdered. The particulars of the murder of Dr. DOSTIE while a prisoner in the hands of the police, and the wounding of other members in the same condition is also included. The attempt to lynch W. R. FISH, a member, is positively sworn to, and while credit is given to the Police for saving the lives of all who were in the building, and are not now dead, the force is found guilty of nearly all the murders that were committed. Evidence was elicited showing that in many cases the police killed freedmen when they could have arrested them without trouble, and that wounded negroes were thrown in a cart and killed while struggling to free themselves from the dead bodies which had been placed on top of them. As to the origin of the riot the Commission will undoubtedly report that it was caused by bitter feelings on the part of the citizens and police toward the Radical Unionists and the freedmen. They will also be probably of the opinion that the affair was preconcerted, inasmuch as the evidence shows that it was talked of by the citizens for days previous to its occurrence. Altogether the police and the rioters made four separate attacks on the barricades before arresting all the members and spectators, and the rioters did not cease until then. When the military appeared the Convention had been dispersed, but it will be the opinion of the Commission that if the troops had not arrived just as they did, the riot would have progressed to the extermination of all the Unionists and the freedmen in the city.

The investigation includes the proceedings and speeches of the universal suffrage meeting, which was held on the Friday night previous to the riot, and the exact words of the speeches will be given in the report. Gen. SHERIDAN has imposed strict secrecy on the Commission, and no authentic reports were obtained of the evidence during its session. This statement, however, is reliable, although brief. The entire city press having received the official dispatches of SHERIDAN regarding the riot it is pitching into him hot and heavy, some of the papers going so far as to charge him with untruthfulness.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

There has been all day a great rush to the White House. The fact of this being the last day before departure of the President, of course made every one having, or supposing themselves to have, business with him, anxious to obtain an interview. Many of these, however, were disappointed, as it was impossible for the President to see all who were in attendance.

APPOINTMENTS.

There have been a very large number of appointments made to-day, especially in the Post-office Department. Since last Saturday these last number about two hundred and fifty, and are principally in New-York and the Western States. Though some removals and appointments of Postmasters have been made in New-England, all the official changes have not been effected, and those whose cases have not been attended to must wait the President's return from Chicago. Among the appointments made to-day are the following Postmasters: ELDRIDGE G. MOODY, Kennebunkport, Me.; HENRY HOLT, West Boylston, Mass.; GEO. J. L. COLBY, Newburyport, Mass.; BENJ. M. FOSS, Owno, Me. Customs—JAMES P. KILGOUR, Appraiser, Philadelphia; RICHARD W. KING, Collector, Newbern, N. C.; ANTONIO MARRERIO, Appraiser, New-Orleans. Internal Revenue—Assessors: Wm. R. Judson, Twenty-seventh New-York; John C. Sanborn, Sixth Massachusetts; Col. C. M. Zulick, Fifth New-Jersey; D. A. Brown, Ninth Pennsylvania; James Greason, Second Missouri; Robert R. Townes, Thirteenth Illinois; Joseph G. Lamb, Third Connecticut; G. C. Broadhead, Fifth Missouri; A. W. Brown, Twelfth Illinois; Wm. M. Chambers, Seventh Illinois; John E. Cummings, Fourth Ohio. Collectors—David Little, Eighth Illinois; Abel Longworth, Sixth Illinois; John G. Ely, Fourth Michigan; John Chase, Second Maine; William Hamilton, Second Missouri; Church Howe, Eighth Massachusetts; William P. Lloyd, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; John R. Campbell, Eighteenth Pennsylvania. Miscellaneous—Saml. Kinland, Register Land Office, Springfield, Mo.; John E. Phelps, Receiver Public Moneys, Land Office, Springfield, Mo.; John P. Becker, of Nebraska, Agent of Pawnee Indians, Nebraska; J. M. Walker, United States Marshal, Iowa; Charles G. Manro, United States Marshal, Eastern District of Missouri; Thomas B. Wallace, United States Marshal, Western District of Missouri.

PARDONS.

Authority was given to-day for the preparation of warrants for the pardon of four persons for the part taken by them in the rebellion. These pardons are granted to individuals from Texas, Georgia, Louisiana and Kentucky—one from each State—under the thirteenth exception, or $20,000 clause.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were two millions thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seven dollars.

THE CABINET MEETING.

An informal Cabinet meeting was held at noon, at which all the members were present, and at which the final disposition of executive matters preparatory to the absence of the President was made.

MAJOR-GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

Major-Gen. HOOKER, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued a general order announcing that he has taken command, and that his staff will be composed of the following-named officers: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. A. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Capt. J. M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. D. C.; First Lieut. W. W. Tompkins, Third Artillery, A. D. C.; Col. C. H. Hoyt, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. C. R. Atchison, additional A. D. C., Brevet Col. United States Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Major and Brevet Col. United States Army, Medical Director; Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., Brevet Lieut.-Col. United States Army, Chief Commissary; Capt. C. H. Robe, V. R. C., Acting Judge Advocate.

MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Maj.-Gen. George H. THOMAS has announced his staff to be composed as follows: Brevet Brig. Gen. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. GEORGE W. HOWARD, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Maj. J. P. WILLARD, U. S. V., First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Maj. J. C. KELLOGG, First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Col. A. VON SCHRODER, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Maj. Gen. J. DONALSON, Colonel and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Maj. J. E. SUMMERS, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Major Fourth Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Lieut. Col. HOUGH, Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Chief Commissary of Musters.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

REPORT OF GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

The Disposition of the South with Respect to the Union.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "to examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States through which I might pass, toward the Government of the United States," I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the general Government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations, pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore prosperity to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in louging round the court-rooms and bars, in chicken fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed; but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men, and a number of the poor whites, who have formed gangs for horse-stealing. It is they who in some instances have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill-treated the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a feeling of hostility toward the United States Government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the Government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their Government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their Government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau and the Provisional Governments. What might have been the result of a different policy it is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly establishes this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war, it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are. But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the reëstablishment of civil law and good order so much needed among a people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country was flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States Government. Need it be wondered at that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill feeling should arise? None but a brave and well-meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South toward the General Government. With their private opinions, their sympathies and their prejudices I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these, I found they had universally complied with the conditions granted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery, and that in all the States except Mississippi and Texas, the famous Civil Rights Bill had been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the Confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally indorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition, to repudiate the National debt, or to revive the institution of Slavery.

But while the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the Federal Government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long-continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation and taxation are but excuses for still longer delay. Thus regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most intelligent citizens, as well as among those most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be that, if representation and an equal and just coöperation in the administration of Federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up toward taking any part in filling Federal offices, and more particularly toward refilling their seats in Congress—that the people, in fact, would stay away from the polls, and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the Federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities. The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them, when every acre of the beneficent soil might be a gold mine to its possessor, were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,

Brevet Maj.-Gen., United States Army.

GEORGIA.

Harmonizing and Cheering Effects of the Philadelphia Convention—Revival of Business—Good Effects of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton's Visit—Improvement in the Condition of the Freedmen—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday Aug. 21, 1866.

The concentration of the conservative elements of the country at Philadelphia has had a most glorious effect upon the depressed feelings of the South. Amid the gloom that has been lowering along the horizon, the people of the South now discern streaks of light foretelling the coming day. The happiest results are anticipated in the restoration of intersectional harmony. The declaration of principles, and that masterly address sent forth by this great National Convention, has had the influence already of inspiring new life and energy into our people. It is a guarantee that they have friends at the North who will, before Northern audiences, rebuke and refute the hitherto unanswered slanders and vituperations against the South by Radical leaders.

The action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention was received with the greatest satisfaction. Even those who opposed Southern representation in it, now regard it a great success. It has done more to soften the feelings and lessen the animosities between the sections than any event since the close of the struggle. And not only so, but it has awakened anew the feelings of interest and fellowship which bound us so closely together in other days, when the North and the South stood shoulder to shoulder in establishing this great Republic.

The coming contest in the North is regarded with no little anxiety in this country. It is to be the fiercest that ever convulsed the nation, and is fraught with momentous issues. The very life of the Republic depends upon the result. If power is to be continued in the hands of those who place party above the Constitution, then may we prepare for the interment of a republican form of government. It is true the time is short to accomplish what is desired—a revolution in the sentiments of Congress—but a great change may be effected in the House. In the consummation of this is our hope. The complexion of the Senate cannot be altered now, and patiently will we bide our time until the great popular heart of the nation is moved, and reason restored to her rightful position.

We of this latitude, of course, have no power to help you in the great struggle before you.

Aside from politics, the South is reconstructing rapidly. Her streams are being dotted with manufactories, and every avenue of industry is being plied vigorously.

While the negroes have not been as industrious as we could have wished, they have behaved remarkably well during the warm season now almost spent. The visit of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON to this part of the country has had an admirable effect upon the Bureau system. Under the judicious management of Gen. TILLSON, many of the evils heretofore existing have been cut off, and planters can, with more certainty, make arrangements for the future. The negroes, as a general thing, have become thoroughly disgusted with freedom *so-called*, as interpreted by those evil emissaries who flocked southward immediately succeeding the removal of all danger. They have discovered that freedom is *work*, or the more fearful alternative, *starvation*. They have gone to work in good earnest, and that restlessness which before characterized them, is disappearing, and contracts are not unfrequent for one, two and even three years. We hail this disposition upon their part as an omen of good feeling and confidence toward their former masters.

The drought which has extended over the entire State has damaged the forthcoming crop materially. Some parts of Southwestern Georgia have been favored with slight showers recently, but came almost too late to benefit the corn or cotton either. The crop will be far below the calculations of a month ago. Notwithstanding there will be very nearly a half crop of cotton produced in Georgia, and not more than half the amount of corn necessary for consumption.

Business here, like all inland towns, is exceedingly dull. The streets look deserted, save here and there some enterprising landlord is erecting a new building to swell the aggregate of his rents. A fine trade is anticipated in the Fall.

S. P.

LONG BRANCH.

Is Long Branch Dull?—The Facts to the Contrary—An Evening Stroll—Scenes at the Different Hotels—A Free Dining Room Hop—Music at Stetson's—The Weather and the Bathing—A Yachting Party.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

Who was it who said that Long Branch was dull this Summer? I should like to take that individual and examine him carefully with my eye. From what stand-point, I wonder, does he look upon this scene. To me, Long Branch seems quite as lively as it was last Summer, and we all know that last Summer it surpassed any previous season in its peculiar glories. I am forced to believe that this dullness-perceiving individual was a victim of *ennui*. He was *blasé*. He had seen too much of the whirl and dazzle of fashionable life. He had been surfeited with gayety in New-York. Fifth-avenue had so shed its brilliance upon him, that he came to Long Branch to yawn. Perhaps he had been spending the Winter in fashionable circles in Paris or London, or both, and would have pronounced even Fifth-avenue dull when it was at the height of its agony. Or perhaps—well, perhaps he was without acquaintances here, and *le beau monde* gave him the cold shoulder, and he was cross.

I am but little better off than he, if this last was his plight; my acquaintances are but few, and they neglect to lionize me; *le beau monde* did not give me a public reception at the railroad depot when I arrived, and it is disgustingly indifferent to my distinguished presence in its "midst"—but as I have two eyes in my head, I see that Long Branch is even now full of life, brilliance and bustle, notwithstanding the season begins to be on the wane and the hotel-registers testify that there are fewer people here than there were a week ago, and than there have been generally during the season. This is fact; and it is also fact that there has been a continual round of gayety, and that the hotels have been crowded even to cots. This, too, notwithstanding that the guest-accommodating power of the Branch is fully quadrupled since last season. One new hotel has been built, the Stetson House, a hotel of magnificent proportions. Another has been constructed out of two old ones, (one of which was closed last season,) and converted into a perfect monster of a house, with the title of the Continental; a house with six hundred rooms, and accommodations for twelve hundred people. Then the favorite old Metropolitan has been doubled in capacity, so that it now has a frontage of 764 feet, and nearly half a mile of piazzas. Consider that all these houses are thronged with guests, as well as the dozen or so of other well-known hotels; that they resound with music every night, and are brilliant with Terpsichorean revelers, and then answer for yourself the question whether it is likely that Long Branch has been, or is, *dull?* It never was so lively since the ocean rolled. Extra entertainments of various sorts have focused the crowds, night after night, from concerts by GAZZNIGA to magic lantern shows by "Professor" Whatsisname. Grand hops of the most spready description have been of more than weekly occurrence, and two of these are announced for this week. The first is on Wednesday night, at the Stetson House, and is announced as a "Concert, Hop and German," for the benefit of M. ARBUCKLE, band leader at this house. ["Germans" have been quite popular this season. Madame GAZZANIGA's bill bore this legend: *"There will be a Candillau (viz., a German) after the concert."* A peruser of this bill, hailing from Indiana, remarked that he was glad he had found out what a *Candillau* was—viz., a German—but that he should feel still happier if he knew what a *German* was. He was immediately informed that it was a species of dance, in the midst of which a corps of *Deutsch* waiters passed around lager-beer, German sausages and Limburger cheese on silver platters, scented with pond lily and opoponax.] Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, baritone; Mr. SUCK, violoncellist; Mr. ZOHLER, flutist, and a grand orchestra, furnish the music on Wednesday evening; in addition to which, it is announced that Mr. J. N. SENIA will introduce his "wonderful piano Russio," whatever that is. The phraseology reminds one of DAN RICE's "wonderful trick-horse *Excelsior*." It is some sort of a musical trick-horse, probably.

Allons, donc, my dullness-stricken brother of the quill, I bend you mine elbow, and we will take a stroll down the hotel-lined shore, to see how disconsolate and forsaken Long Branch really is. It is Saturday night, and the moonlight is bathing the ocean and the land in a flood of silver beauty. Pause upon the piazza of the Metropolitan a moment, to take the aspect of this scene. The children are toddling and giggling their innocent way through the Lancers in the parlors; the music floats out upon the night, and the serene mammas are looking on. The house is one glow of light, and a Babel of sounds. The billiard-balls are clicking in yonder where "Sport" reigns, and a crowd of admirers is watching the skill of the French knight of the Damascene blade, who plays so well. There is a buzz of beauty about the office-desk, where the genial face of "the Doctor" shines over a bank of bouquets and silks and laces. The footsteps of promenaders resound along the piazzas, and the hum of conversation is everywhere. Out yonder upon the bank, below which the surf sings its ceaseless song along the sands, lovers are strolling arm in arm, or sitting close together in the intellectual summer-houses—the houses that are "all top," you know. Against the brilliant road of light that stretches across the smooth surface of the sea, the figures on the shore stand like black statues in strong relief. Along the road—

"Twos lovingly
Come strolling by,
And sweet old tales are softly said,"—

or so we will presume. Let us walk.

The first hotel we come upon is the Clarendon—a second-class house here. It would be counted first-class up in the Lake Superior world where I have been roaming this Summer. There is no dancing here, but plenty of chatting and flirting apparently, in the parlors and on the piazzas—a cheerful scene.

Across the road we come upon the Monmouth—a third or fourth-class house, where the fashionables never, never, never go, but which is one of the institutions of the Branch, nevertheless, and by no means to be overlooked. Also there is no dancing here; at least there is none in the parlor, though we hear a dreadful piano tinkling; but on the grassless "lawn" in front of the house, there is a crowd of jolly fellows dancing an Indian war-dance to the music of their own whoops—there are no other hoops at this dance. The crowd is all masculine, and some of it is *very* masculine; for these brawny, big-armed fishermen are not what you might call effeminate in any respect. It is mostly pure Jersey that you see here, and the quantity of "lightning" swallowed at the bar is such as to reflect lustre upon the Jersey name.

Just below we come upon the Continental—this huge caravanserai, where all qualities meet and mingle, and where you can study human nature to your heart's content. Here a "free dining-room hop" is going on, and we doff our hats and stroll in. A space extending down the middle of the great dining-hall, from end to end is cleared of its tables, and the dance is well under way. It is just one-third of the hall that is cleared, and in this space something like a hundred couple have ample room and verge enough to "tread the mazy." The scene, despite its somewhat conglomerate character, is undeniably a brilliant one. There is no great attempt at toilet display, but the scene might still dazzle unaccustomed eyes. There is a strange mixture of flash and the absence of flash here. There are diamonds, and there are velvets, and there are silks and laces, and the air is perfumed with the odor of a thousand flowers. (N. B.—There are no wall flowers here, for the reason that the walls of the room are far distant from the gay throng. There are on-looking sitters in plenty, to be sure, but how can they be wall flowers out in the middle of the room? It is a party in a desert. The tables, all spread for the morning's breakfast, minus the edibles, occupy two-thirds of the hall on either side, and the music of the band rings around the more than half-empty room with multitudinous echo. The barn-like effect of this is not wholly pleasing.) Yonder is a gorgeous silk, wonderful with diamonds and dangling jewelry, waltzing with a gray business suit. Here is a dismal brown dress spinning about the room in the arms of a quivering swallow-tail, with white tie and immaculate kids. Such are the contrasts of a "free dining-room hop." Yet everybody seems to be enjoying it as thoroughly as if it were a "grand," and everything strictly *en regle*. "Soft eyes look love," and let us trust feel it. The music pulses in the wide hall; the dancers whirl on and on. It is not a "dull" spectacle, whatever else it is.

At one end of the hall the children are dancing, to the extent of two or three sets. They enjoy it thoroughly, you may be sure. They do not find it dull. The little girls are the concentrated essence of giggle. The boys are hilarious and ebullient; they "square off," *a la* HEENAN, and have a "bit of a brush," just to pass away the time while waiting for the music to strike up. The music, by the way, is good, being composed of fifteen pieces from THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra. A grand hop is to be given at this house on Thursday evening of this week.

Now we step over to the Mansion House, which is close adjoining the Continental. The crowd we have just been mingling in may have given you the impression that the other hotels had poured out their dancers and pleasurers *en masse*, so that elsewhere we should find nothing but quiet elderly couples or quite as quiet billers and cooers of an adolescent character. But no; the parlor of the Mansion exhibits a gay and beautiful throng, moving to dulcet strains, and dressed with quite as much elegance as that we have just left. The parlor is so small by comparison with that great dining-room, and it is so crowded, and so redolent of bouquets; with its carpets, mirrors, pictures and gauze-hung chandeliers, it presents a *tout ensemble* far more agreeable to an eye that loves harmony of colors upon a crowded canvas.

Thence down along the road to the United States; and do not neglect, O dull friend at mine elbow, to note the lively scene on this sandy boulevard—the passing and repassing omnibuses, the trundling carriages, the cosy buggies where Araminta and Augustus are riding side by side, the throng of promenaders, the strollers in the dewy grass upon the shore, the sitters in the omnipresent Summer-houses under the needless lamps, in the broad light of this glorious Summer moon. Yonder sits a lady quietly reading a novel by moonlight; for it is easy enough to read in this light.

In the parlor of the United States, a pair of German musicians are playing an overture, to which the guests are listening contentedly, while others sit or stroll upon the piazzas—the ladies talking, the gentlemen smoking. At the Pavilion, the scene is much the same. At the Bath, you hear the billiard-balls clicking, and see a merry card-party in the smoking-room; while in the parlor and on the piazzas are the groups again—the sitters, the walkers, the talkers. At Howland's a lively dance is going on in the parlor. And at last you come to the Stetson House, where you find a scene of the most luxurious and life-full description. ARBUCKLE's splendid corps of musicians is playing such music for the whirling dancers, as were enough to intoxicate the senses of any but such a *blasé* one as you, *mon ami*, taken "mixed" with these bright eyes, these sweet odors, this luxurious harmony of color made up of rich apparel and flashing jewels, of damask curtains and Brussels carpeting, and gilt and glitter, and gauze. Here is your "agany"—*en repose*. Here is Fifth-avenue transplanted. Here is—in short, as Mr. TAPLEY remarked, "Here's richness." The dancers are few; it is enough to merely sit and listen to such exquisite music; and in token of their appreciation, the sitters applaud with enthusiastic palms when the dance is done and the music is ended.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the guests stroll out into the open air, or promenade in the shadow of the tall, thin collonades which make the aspect of the Stetson House to differ so widely from that of all the other Long Branch hotels—not for the better, however, to my taste. I like to see a plentiful supply of piazzas at a watering-place hotel, and Stetson's has none.

We are two good miles away from the Metropolitan now; but for my part, so much have I enjoyed the gay scenes along the road, I have not felt how far I have been walking. If you still hold that Long Branch is dull, my unhappy one, I will bid you good-night. Walk back along the beach, in the tiresome, sinking sands, and let the song of the surf sadden you as you muse on the vanities of life. *Ohe jam satis!*

The weather here is simply *splendid*. That feminine adjective is the only word that will do justice to the subject. The bathing is glorious, and is indulged in by thousands of people every day. At about the bath hour yesterday a little sensation was created at "our house" by the arrival of a yacht from New-York, the *Lena*, with a party of gentlemen who left the City Saturday afternoon, and stopped over night at Sandy Hook. They dined at the Metropolitan, and set out on their way back yesterday afternoon, cheered by the waving of scores of handkerchiefs from the crowd that had gathered on the shore to see them off.

WIRT.

The Douglas Monument Celebration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That the greatest interest is everywhere manifested in relation to the coming ceremonies to be attendant on the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; the more especially as the President of the United States—a Master Mason—has signified his intention to do all honor to the occasion, can be seen from a perusal of your columns, as well as those of other papers.

The programme to be followed on the occasion, has been carefully prepared by the "Douglas Monument Association," a part of which was, that the laying of the stone should be performed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of which the lamented dead was an honored member. In accordance with such arrangement, the following circular was issued by delegated authority to the leading Masons of the country, inviting their presence:

{ Seal Douglas Monument Association. }

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1866.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Grand Committee of Arrangements of the Douglas Monument Association, to invite the Masonic Fraternity to assist in the approaching ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument over the remains of our distinguished brother, the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, have the honor to request your presence in the City of Chicago, on the 6th day of September next.

The corner-stone will be laid under direction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, at high meridian on the day above mentioned.

A response solicited, directed to the Chairman of the Committee, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, Chairman.
ISAAC R. DILLER,
B. F. PATRICK,
HARMON G. REYNOLDS,
LEONARD W. VOLK,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
N. W. HUNTLEY, } Committee.

It will be seen that the above, dated Aug. 13, and duly mailed, makes no mention of anything having a political reference, or that other than the parties named were to perform the services, and of which management the President of the United States was fully informed. Nevertheless, for what purpose is best known to its author or authors, the following fling at the President evidently for political purposes, and the falsity of which is easily determined by a comparison of dates, appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday last. I have only to say the Masons of Illinois, of all shades of politics, will honor their Chief Magistrate and Brother Mason while sojourning there:

"THE MASONIC FRATERNITY CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE—PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT LIKELY TO HAVE THAT DUTY TO PERFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune:

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

It is quite doubtful as to whether President JOHNSON will lay the corner stone of the Douglas Monument. The Masonic Fraternity to-day applied to the General Committee of Arrangements for the privilege of having it done by J. R. GORIN, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Illinois. They insist that as the ceremonies are to be conducted by Masons, the Grand Master is the proper person to lay the corner stone, and that unless this request is granted the Masons will not participate in the ceremonies at all. The Committee of Arrangements will probably change the programme in this particular."

COURIER.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. DRAPER's Italian troupe reproduced the "Barber" last evening, at the French Theatre in Fourteenth-street, before a large and well-pleased audience. Madame BOSCHETTI sang well, acted admirably, and received the hearty plaudits of a well-pleased audience. ORLANDINI as the *Barber*, BANTI as the *Doctor*, and TAMARO as the *Count*, were quite "up" in their *rôles*, and more than ordinarily excellent in their interpretation. CARL FORMES is as good an actor as ever; but his voice is not as it was of yore. The orchestral force was small, but well balanced. We would suggest to Mr. DRAPER the propriety of placing an officer at the balcony side entrance, to control the young gentlemen who talk loud, act foolishly, and deserve kicking. The opera will be repeated on Wednesday evening. The President and his suite have been invited to attend, and the indications are that the house will be crowded.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The theatre was packed last night to see the "Ice Witch," which is now in its last week. The Misses WEBB, and the *premier danseuse*, Miss WOOD, were received with hearty applause. Mr. JEFFERSON will make his reappearance on Monday night in a rewritten version of "Rip Van Winkle." Miss ELIZA NEWTON, a great favorite at this theatre, is expected back shortly.

Constitutional Amendments in New-Hampshire.

The people of New-Hampshire will vote in October for members of a State Convention, to assemble in November, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State. One of the principal duties of the Convention will be to determine whether soldiers, when upon duty out of the State, shall be allowed to vote. Another matter to be considered by the new Convention, and a most important one, is the abolition of that part of the Constitution which establishes a religious test. In New-Hampshire no Catholic is eligible to be Governor or member of the Legislature, a singular prohibition in a Constitution which professes to be democratic and liberal, and which is traceable to a strong infusion of the Scotch-Irish element among the original settlers. The Senate, by the Constitution of 1792, can only consist of twelve members, and is of course a very select body.

The House, on the contrary, has 327 members—a representation as much too large as that of the Senate is too small. A change, which will increase the number of Senators so as to render it more in accordance with the population, and which will reduce the number of delegates in the House, is therefore required. Amendments to the State Constitution can now be proposed only once in seven years, and an amendment to the Constitution to put an end to this seven years' restriction is also to be considered. The propositions are all of a character likely to be adopted, and hereafter New-Hampshire will not, in her Constitution, differ much from her neighbors.

The Wisconsin Congressional Districts.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Madison, Wis., under date of Aug. 24, says:

"The canvass for Congressional nominations begins to be interesting. The Conventions are now all called, those of the First, Second, Third and Sixth on the 5th of September, at Milwaukee, Watertown, Boscobel and LaCrosse; that of the Fourth on the 26th of September, at Fond du Lac; that of the Fifth at Appleton on the 12th. In the First and Third Districts there seems to be a general desire to return the present members, Gen. PAINE and Col. COBB, and in the Fifth the renomination of Mr. SAWYER is pretty certain, though there is some opposition. The Fourth District is almost hopelessly Democratic, but the Union men are going to do their best, and are casting about for the fittest candidate. In the Second and Sixth Districts there is a lively canvass going on. In this district, though there are other candidates, the principal contest is between Hon. I. C. SLOAN, member for the last two terms, to whom it is objected that he has not developed any such eminent ability as to entitle him to a third term, and that he has been absent from his seat often on important occasions when his vote was required, and especially that he was at home during the last weeks of Congress scheming for a re-election; and Mr. B. F. HOPKINS, a prominent citizen of this place, the chief objection to whom appears to be a charge that he belongs to the 'Madison Regency,' to whom is ascribed a controlling influence in State politics. In the Sixth District Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE appears most likely to receive the nomination, though it is objected that he was too reticent on public questions when men were ranging themselves on the side of the President or Congress. His past record and recent published declarations attest his soundness. Hon. W. T. PRICE and Hon. T. C. POUND are also prominent candidates."

A MAN FALLS SEVENTY FEET AND ESCAPES DEATH.—The Baltimore *Gazette* states that on the 24th inst., CHARLES PHILLIPS, one of the laborers employed in taking down the tower of the old Second-street Church, missed his footing, and fell headlong to the ground, a distance of nearly seventy feet. As he neared the earth he made some effort which raised his head, and he struck on his left side, breaking several of his ribs, beside dislocating the left wrist, and breaking the arm. His head came in contact with the loose bricks on the ground, by which the left side of his head was terribly cut. Every one who witnessed the fall supposed that he was instantly killed, but after a very few minutes he returned to consciousness, and expressed a good deal of anxiety for his condition. Dr. DOYLE was called to him and had him removed to a house, where he attended on his injuries. He was subsequently removed to his home, with every prospect of a speedy recovery, unless he had received internal injuries which had not been discovered.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

ULSTER—First District, Peter Cantine, Wm. H. Romeyn, Thomas Cornell.

WESTCHESTER—Second District, D. S. Rowe, D. W. Miller, E. J. Porter. The following were elected Delegates to the Congressional Convention: H. W. Clark, Joseph Lee, James W. Carpenter, E. P. Ferris, James S. Millard.

NEW POSTMASTER IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA has been appointed Postmaster at the Western District Post-office in Brooklyn, in place of Mr. GEO. B. LINCOLN, removed. We understand there were no other candidates of prominence before the President, and Mr. KINSELLA's name was substantially unopposed. As an editor and as delegate to the Saratoga and Philadelphia Conventions, Mr. KINSELLA has exerted his full influence in aid of the restorative policy, and was one of the earliest among the prominent Democrats of Kings County to lay down the arms of opposition and extend the hand of cordial sympathy to the President and his friends in Congress.

Still Amused and Wondering!

("*Our New Servant*"—*concluded.*")

Grace Greenwood, still delighted with her "new servant," the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, closes her description of it thus: As for myself, I must confess I have not yet come to any real hard work with my machine. It still amuses me. I am still experimenting with it, and wondering at its Puck-like swiftness. I delight to set it at a long seam, and see it go like a greyhound on the scent—like Flora Temple on the course. In short, I don't believe there will be any end to my enjoyment of my machine while the dry goods hold out.—*Little Pilgrim.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Dead in Half an Hour!

About thirty minutes is the limit of an ordinary perfume's life. After that time has elapsed the effluvia is nauseous. But the incomparable odor of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS lasts for months, and like the bouquet of the rarest wines, grows more and more delicate.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, New-York.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease.

Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator—to develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles. Development guaranteed. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S Wrinkle Alleviator.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Artificial Paddings are absolutely ruinous to the beauty of the form. Use Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauty on physiological principles. Depot, 363 Canal-st.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROWEL—REDFIELD.—In New-York, on Monday, Aug. 27, by Rev. William M. Chipp, HIRAM P. ROWEL, Esq., of White Plains, N. Y., to Mrs. MARY REDFIELD, of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

ACRET.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, GEORGE EDWARD ACRET, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 120 Fulton-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC.—The members of Central Lodge, No. 361, are requested to meet at No. 14 Court-st., this afternoon at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their departed Bro. GEO. E. ACRET. By order of the M.

WM. KINGAN, Secretary.

BRADY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 26, ROBERT FOSTER, youngest son of Walter and Mary Jane Brady, and grandson of Capt. R. W. Foster, aged 16 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 5th-av. and 129th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

New-Orleans, Providence and Atlanta, Ga., papers please copy.

BEACH.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 25, from the accidental discharge of a gun, WILLIAM A. BEACH, Jr., of Troy, aged 25 years.

CARR.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 26, CATHARINE, wife of David Carr, in the 50th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 West 48th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

DEMOTT.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, VIRGINIA, wife of Edward DeMott, and grand-daughter of David Demaray, after a short illness.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from No. 21 Sussex-place, Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Montville for interment.

Morristown and Philadelphia papers please copy.

EWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Payne, No. 23 Park-place, (East Baltic-st.,) near Flatbush-av., SUSAN A., wife of Edward Ewen, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry.

FARJEON.—On Monday, Aug. 27, aged 88 years, DINAH, relict of the late Jacob Farjeon.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her son, Joseph Farjeon, are hereby invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 185 West 20th-st.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25, ELLEN WILSON, widow of the late Daniel Ferguson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Chapel, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York.

FOWLER.—At Keyport, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 26, EMMA FRANCIS FAIRFIELD, youngest daughter of Edward M. Fowler, aged 14 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Keyport, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock. N. B.—Boat will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 12 o'clock.

GLADWIN.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, ALICE GLADWIN, youngest child of Stephen M. and Hannah M. Gladwin, aged 3 months.

KAYSER.—At Belmont, West Farms, Westchester County, on Saturday, Aug. 25, MARY ANN, wife of John C. Kayser, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday next, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Belmont, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge up to 1 o'clock P. M., meeting the boat starting from Peck-slip at 11¼ o'clock A. M., also 3d-av. cars leaving the Park at 11¼ A. M.

PROUTY.—At Esopus, Ulster County, on Thursday, Aug. 23, WALTER R. JAYNES, youngest child of Wells and Eleanor C. Prouty, of New-York, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

Kalamazoo, Mich., papers please copy.

ROLAND.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, Capt. J. D. ROLAND, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Abel Wheaton, and his nephews, A. Wheaton, Jr., and J. B. Stanberry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., from the Baptist Church on 28th-st., near Broadway, at 1 P. M.

RICKARD.—In Bushwick, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 26, PATRICK RICKARD, of a severe illness, aged 55 years and 6 months.

His remains will be taken to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Leonard and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., where a Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul at 9½ A. M. this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 28, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at 1½ P. M. for interment. The brothers of Patrick Rickard, Thomas, John and James, and also their friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

California papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 27, JOHN BENNETT SMITH, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services at his son's (G. R. K. Smith) house, Hart-st., near Marcy-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst. His remains will be taken to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

TOLER.—At Scarborough, Hudson River, HUGH TOLER, son of Wm. E. Toler, aged 21 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday at 12 M., at that place.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. B. Warner, the Consul of the United States at St. John, N. B., of the death, on the 13th of August, 1866, at St. John, N. B., of JOHN GRANT, third mate of ship *S. Curling*, of New-York.

Deceased gave New-York as his place of residence.

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CONGRESS WATER

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NEW-HAVEN GRAYS.

The past and present members of the New-Haven Grays, have determined to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the company, which occurs on the 13th day of September next.

The Committee of Arrangements would cordially invite all the past members to be present at the celebration on that day.

The exercises will consist of a parade, a dinner, the delivery of an historical address, and in the evening a promenade concert.

The past members are requested to meet at the Grays' Armory, Collins' Building, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

SIDNEY M. STONE, Chairman.

WM. KINNE, Sec'y.

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Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York, Agents.

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WM. CLIFT, Controller.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 563. One customer *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA.—This peculiar disease can only be successfully eradicated by the new discovered Positive Remedials extracted from plants. Explanatory circular on all diseases, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BISMARCK, ARCHDUKE ALBERT, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernet, F. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field; a group of native Africans; Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology, Physiognomy, Phrenology; "Out of Place," "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, &c., in September number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York. Newsmen have it.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR will be held at Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and their approval of the National Policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and their cordial indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention held in the City of Philadelphia in August, 1866.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting:

Major-Gen. DANL. E. SICKLES,
Major-Gen. G. A. CUSTER,
Major-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-Gen. GEO. COOK,
Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Major-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brevet Major-Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Brevet Major-Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. JAMES BROOKS,
Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS,
Hon. J. J. BARNETT,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. A. M. GENTRY, of Tennessee,
Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH,
Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANFORD.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD,

Chairman of Committee.

J. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

The Committee will meet THIS EVENING at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock.

TWENTIETH WARD.—A MEETING OF all those in favor of President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy and Conservative Platform of Philadelphia Convention will meet at BEGLIN'S, in 32d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

WM. STERRIT,
THOS. J. BARR,

Delegates to Saratoga Convention.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At the request of the requisite number of the members, a special meeting of this Association will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES M. TUTHILL, President.

H. C. DENNETT, Secretary.

THE CITY DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the delegates will be held THIS (Tuesday evening) at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Maison Doree, Union Square.

P. CURTISS ACKERMAN, Chairman pro tem.

WM. WIRT HEWETT, Secretary.

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11 U. S. 10-40 Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:
17,617, 79,114, 17,818, 86,190, 35,129, 88,592, 35,133, 88,594, 79,113, 98,508.
11 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated 15th June, $5,000 each, numbered:
1,620, 1,621, 1,622, 1,623, 3,328, 3,329, 981, 950, 951, 952, 953,
and two of $1,000 each.
15 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $1,000 each, dated June 15, from 128,912 to 128,557, inclusive.
3 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $100 each, dated July 1865, numbered:
351,673, 81,394, 84,05[illegible].
4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, second series, for $1,000 each, numbered:
9,458, 48,024, 56,559, 64,133.
4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, for $500 each, numbered:
11,619, 3,749, 3,748, 11,062.
1 U. S. Coupon Bond of 1881, for $500, numbered 5,350.
$900 in Compound Interest Notes. $5,619 in Gold and Gold Certificates. 5 Certificates, 150 shares each, New-York Central Railroad Stock, No. 6,371 to 6,375.
2 Certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock, Nos. 207 and 208.
6 Certificates of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, 100 shares each, Nos. 14,022 to 14,027.
6 Certificates Illinois Central Railroad Stock,
No. 8,951, 222 Shares.
No. 36,849, 20 "
No. 32,095, 40 "
No. 21,902, 78 "
No. 29,698, 40 "
No. 5,452, 100 "
$1,050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1864.
$1,470 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1865.
$710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1866.
Also, $8,500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds, numbers not known.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.
The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 25; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.
H. O. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112¾	113	June, 7-30	106½	106⅝
Coupon, '81	112½	113	July, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108⅞	109¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
10-40 Registered	99	99⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	102⅞	103⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	109
Gold	148⅜	148½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108⅜
August, 7-30	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	108

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
On the first mortgage Bonds of the Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.
The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.
These bonds, dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.
This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 191 miles in length.
For full particulars apply to
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No. 37 Broad-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

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AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.
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A register kept of Americans in Paris.
Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A CIRCULAR TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.
By virtue of authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 8th of August, 1866, and in pursuance of the vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be Stockholders of this Company, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 10,000 Shares of New Capital Stock in this Company, in the proportion of One New Share for every Five Shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $10 on each New Share on or before the 1st day of October, and the other $90 on or before the 15th day of November following. Receipts will be given at the time of paying the installments, and Certificates of full paid Stock will be issued in exchange for the receipts on and after the 3d of December, 1866.
Persons owning less than five Shares, or more than a multiple of five, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be five or a multiple of five.—By order of the Directors,
E. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage. Estates or individuals having money to loan, may hear of applications by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.
$75,000 HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS, 20 YEARS TO RUN FROM SEPT. 1, 1866, BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, for the purchase of $75,000, or for any part thereof. Said proposals will be received until Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened by the Finance Committee, and the highest of the said bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.
CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HOSEA F. CLARK, HORATIO N. EGE, } Committee on Finance.
THOS. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Beneboff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of Sept., 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be open from the 6th to the 13th Sept.
Dated Aug. 27, 1866.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10 per cent.,) payable on and after the 1st day of September, at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st day of September, inclusive.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 13,536
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—A special meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock at its rooms in the Cooper Union, in compliance with the requisition of 15 members requesting the appointment of a committee of the Institute to unite with the City authorities in receiving the President of the United States.
HORACE GREELEY, President.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	189 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¾ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	308 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
AUG. 29, 1866,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
40,000 TONS
of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
TINNED AND ENAMELED WARE, GUNS, &c.,
at our salesroom, No. 32 Cortlandt-street, commencing at 10½ o'clock, on
TUESDAY, August 28,
and to be continued each day until the entire stock is disposed of.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 32 Cortlandt-street.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STERLING SILVER WARE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 196 West 28th-st., all the household furniture, most of which was made to order by Alex. Roux and J. W. Meeks, of this city; comprising in part, carved rosewood parlor suites in green, blue and gold brocatel and reps; carved rosewood reception chairs, 7 colored brocatel, an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rockers and easy chairs in brocatel and reps, rich English Brussels parlor and stair carpets, rosewood card tables, &c.; carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, Egyptian marble-top bureau and washstands, black walnut and mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, divans, &c., &c.
Fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters; feather beds, sheets, mattresses, &c., &c.
Elegant black walnut and rosewood dining suites, French china sets, crockery, fine cut glassware, &c., &c.
A fine assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils.
Also a quantity of wood and several tons of coal.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1858, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.
TERMS OF SALE. CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 28, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, piano-forte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bed-room suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, AT twelve o'clock, on pier No. 12 East River.
293 Boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,763 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig N. Rosalia, from Palermo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES G. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.
EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated 27th August, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
Au. 28—law6wTu.*

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.
Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.
The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.
Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.
Checks should be to order of the Collector.
Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.
G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated
1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundreth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1866.
ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH J. CROUCH, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d day of November, 1852, for an improvement in machines for drilling stone, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of November, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republican and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent-office with a paper containing this notice.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.
CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against certain unauthorized parties who are ordering stores and supplies for account of this company; no orders being recognized by the company except those given in writing by its agent, purveyor, or other duly authorized officer.
By order,
RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Secretary, pro tem.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATION.
C. TAYLOR,
(Formerly No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,)
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
Where he has now a large stock of
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS, &c.
My friends and the public are respectfully invited to give me a call at the new store.
C. TAYLOR.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 142 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS; stylish mare, six years old; can trot close to three minutes; has been driven for a year past by a lady; sold for want of use. Apply to Mr. FISHER, corner 8th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT, ON Mercer-st., between Canal and Spring sts., at a fair price, and the only corner that can be purchased without paying an extreme fancy price. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.
Parties that have placed property in their hands will oblige by notifying them at their earliest convenience of any change in either prices or terms.
Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at their office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA LANDS—A VALUABLE farm in Orange County, on Rapidan River, 8 miles northwest from Gordonsville, (junction of Cent. and Alexandria Railroad,) containing 2,000 acres: 150 being choice bottom land, balance, upland; all of excellent quality and highly improved, one-half being cleared; residue valuable timber. Upon premises are a steam saw-mill, in operation, and a large quantity of sawed timber; good dwelling and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy. Apply to B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Gordonsville, Va.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have plans and specifications of a fine house gratis. Apply to W. M., No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to Mrs. RICHMOND, on the premises.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CITY—A SMALL hotel replete with every convenience, bar, bar-room, basement saloon and four rooms; rent very low; opposite the Eastern Market, within half a square of Independence Hall; established ten years, never exchanged hands; commands first-class custom. Apply on the premises, No. 9 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

$4,000 WILL BUY A VERY BEAUTIFUL, healthy located farm of 40 acres, 3 miles from Spring Valley, N. Y., 30 from the City, by the North River or railroad; buildings would cost the money; a great bargain, as the owner received it through a mortgage foreclosure.
F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

96 ACRES, 1 1-2 HOURS FROM THE City, elegant land; 20 acres, heavy timber, new two-story house and kitchen, 11 rooms, fine orchard and fruit of all kinds; barn 40x40, hovel and stable 70 feet, &c. Also, 30 acres same kind, buildings and fruit, &c.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Price $18,000.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRAble cottage residence, situated in a pleasant part of the City, and having all the modern improvements; lot 100x200, with good stable and carriage-house; near railroad depot. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, 100 BY 100 feet, with a three-story and high basement brick building on rear, 75 by 38 feet, with 50 horse engine and boilers. Office building, dwellings and stables in front. Apply to W. B. SMITH, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, TWO HOUSES in East 30th-st., and two in 39th-st., near Park-av., ten in Lexington-av. and four on 60th-st., one on 50th-st., one on 47th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 30th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE containing 13 rooms, with 7 acres land, shade and fruit trees abundant, healthy location, in Armonck, five miles from Kensico depot, Harlem Railroad; stages twice daily to depot. A. HAMILTON, 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., with the new and handsome furniture; possession at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 23 Green-st., near Canal, and next street but one west of Broadway. Apply to C. R. BARKER, No. 207 Duane-st., second floor.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, 63x90 feet, lot 77x156 feet, for sale in Broome-st. near Broadway. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 20 Frankfort-st., (Frankfort House.)

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Madison-square; first-class four-story brown-stone, full front and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. TROTTER, on 129th-st. near 5th-av., with graperies and 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY AT PUBLIC sale on THURSDAY. Take Morris and Essex Railroad 8¼ A. M. to Dover. Particulars, call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country seat in Queens County, situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON H. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 31st instant, for the following supplies, WHICH MUST BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and SUBJECT TO THE USUAL INSPECTION THEREAT, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
300 feet ¾ inch Rubber hose with couplings.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
250 feet India Rubber hose; 1 Drinking Hydrant, iron; 3,000 pounds Cut Nails, 6s, 10s and 20s; 1 dozen Egg-shaped Lanterns; 336 pounds Lead, 7x6, 8 pounds per foot.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
165 Bolts Cotton Canvas, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; 2 pieces Twill Cotton.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
400 Barrels Beef, 4 iron hoops to barrel, naval standard.
30,000 pounds Sugar, white C, one-half in half barrels, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Molasses, equal to New-Orleans, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Vinegar, naval standard.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
63 plates Iron-charcoal bloom; 67 feet bar iron, suitable lengths.
22 pieces Angle Iron, Ulster; 7,900 Rivets, Ulster; ½ gross heavy press boards.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
30,000 pounds Ingot Copper; 3,000 pounds Bolt Copper, pure Minnesota.
8,500 pounds Angle Iron for Coal Bunkers.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms WITH FURTHER PARTICULARS to be had at this office.
JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.
Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of
P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHADEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS MEDICAL Clairvoyant, No. 49 East 28th-st.; no matter what your trouble, you will be relieved during consultation.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; new handsome furniture, two acres lawn and shade; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City, and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

SECOND STORY, TO CONSIST OF 4 OR 5 rooms, wanted in a good neighborhood, and with a private family. Family consists of gent and wife only. Best of reference, &c. Address, stating terms, location, &c., which must be moderate, X. Y. Z., New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or at H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—THE WELL-furnished English basement house, four stories, No. 137 West 23d-st.; the owner going abroad. Apply for particulars and tickets of admission to WM. VON SACHS, No. 125 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, A second floor, furnished through, bath, gas; four minutes' walk from the Fifth-av. Hotel; good reference given and required. Terms $35 per week. No. 58 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.—To let, without meals, three elegantly furnished rooms on parlor floor, to a party of gentlemen willing to pay liberally; also, double and single rooms on third and fourth floors.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SMALL OFFICE, HANDSOMELY FURnished, suitable for a physician or any light business; lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply at No. 678 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO SEWING MACHINE DEALERS OR FURRIERS.—The marble store and fixtures No. 629 Broadway, opposite the Olympic Theatre, is to let.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS, ON WHICH THE owner would be willing to erect a building suitable for a piano-forte manufactory and lease to a responsible tenant for ten years. Apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.
Also, wanted to purchase a 20-foot English basement house, with early possession. Location from 5th to Lexington avs., and from 2d to 42d sts. Location must be desirable. Apply at the office of A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH TO rent, unfurnished, the first or second floor of a house in the neighborhood of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., L. B. S., Box No. 168, Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH PERmanent board, may be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG WIDOW lady, with two small children and nurse, between 24th and 35th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Terms not to exceed $30 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. S., Box No. 2,134 P. O.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, of respectability, with a private family. Address Box No. 2,644 Post-office, with particulars as regards location, rooms and price. Best reference given and required.

TWO ROOMS, CONNECTING, HAVING water and gas, with board, wanted by a young gentleman, wife and child, six months old; a quiet home with a private family residing in a good neighborhood, where permanent accommodations can be had, is particularly desired. Address BOARD, Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a second floor of four rooms, well furnished, may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, for the Winter; best of reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PRIVATE TABLE for a gentleman, wife, child five years old, and nurse, first-class accommodations desired. Address, with full particulars, D. E. H., Box No. 5,914 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 35th sts. and 2d and 7th avs., for a large number of gentlemen. Terms must be moderate. Apply to
THOMAS DUNHAM, No. 303 4th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, second floor, with board, for a family or party of gentlemen; private family. No. 85 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

A FEW ADULTS OF UNDOUBTED respectability can obtain superior board and rooms, if applied for soon, at No. 407 West 22d-st. Location exceedingly desirable.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 431 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD in a private family above 14th-st., by a gentleman and wife. Address W. B. H., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, OR BOARD, IF desired, in a private family. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer Nelly White leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the Sea Bird leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer Wm. Cook leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house.
E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD ON THE HUNSON—IN A PRIVATE family, one hour from City, by boat; ten acres of ground, well shaded; boating and bathing. Apply to J. C. SMITH, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.
SCHENCK'S PAVILION will not close until November. Some very good rooms to let.
A. K. HIELD, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and, at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.
CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE ON THE SEAshore, one mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hour from New York by steamboat Matteawan, Barclay-st. at 4 P. M., returning at 7 A. M. Shady groves, sea-bathing, fishing, sailing, drives, bi-weekly hops, mineral springs; first-class board $8 to $12. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the Hotel.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November.
F. BLANCARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, postpaid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

THE CORNER STONE OF
THE GRAND SPECTACULUM
of the new MUSEUM now being erected by the New-York Museum Association will be laid with
MASONIC HONORS,
by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, the Most Worshipful Grand Master ROBERT D. HOLMES officiating,
THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
JOHN BANVARD, President.
H. R. BROWNE, Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF 1812 OF THIS and the adjacent counties, favorable to the reception of his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, are requested to meet at No. 4 City-Hall-place, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., with cockade on hat.
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant

CORNS CURED FOR ONE DOLLAR each; bunions, nails, &c., by contract. Persons of small means, half price. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 920 Broadway. Briggs' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and country merchants; 50 cents sent by mail.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: coats, ladies' dresses, 4 black bags and contents, skiff, boat, horse, butcher's cart, valise and contents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON Aug. 18, one imitation sole-leather TRUNK, marked, per Ludlow's Express label, "Mr. Perlee, No. 122 Jersey-av., Jersey City." Whoever will return the above trunk and contents to Ludlow's Express, foot of Barclay-street, or to White's Express, No. 67 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD WATCH, between the hours of 11 and 1 last Sunday, on the road from Kings Bridge, via Breakneck Hill, Harlem Lane and Central Park. Address Box No. 272 Post-office.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY NEAR William-st. Apply to MERTON SMOSHER, with Welch, Andrews & Co., No. 23 Park place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on, or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent French girl, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; is obliging; has the highest City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 236 10th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., a number of select nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, professed and other cooks, housework young girls, for families returning to the City, and others.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches: good reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 63½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and to assist with washing and sewing; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 337 West 21st-st.; call in the store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING including besides underclothing and tucking, boys' suits; also, cloaks and sacques done in the best manner by Mrs. HUGHES, No. 358 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Notes addressed as above will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 West 19th-st., up two flights of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, MIDDLE-AGED WOman a situation in a small family; washes and irons well; is a good baker; would serve as chambermaid and waitress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, bread and pastry; good City references. Call for two days at No. 242 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and to assist dressmakers; understands finishing work. Call at No. 12 West 20th-st. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS BY THE DAY BY A first-class dressmaker, a few months from Europe, or would take dresses to make at her own home; City reference. Call at 389 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook or to do general housework for a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber or parlor maid; best of reference given. Call at No. 28½ West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMMERCIAL traveler and salesman in a first-class cigar and tobacco house, or a first-class liquor house, by a man that has twelve years' experience in the Northwest and Southwest, and can control a good deal of trade and give the best of City references. Address J. T. S., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; is a single man; has been ten years in the business; is first-class groom and driver; is willing and obliging in every way that is of use to the family; has good City reference from his last employer. Direct to Box No. 212, Times Office, T. S., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the culture of green and hot-house plants, management of grapes, under glass and out-doors and general gardening, and the management of a gentleman's place. Satisfactory reference. Address WILLIAM JACKSON, Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse grapes, ries and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer, if required. Address Messrs. THORBURN, 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man who understands the care of horses, and a good driver, and is wishful to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the best of reference given. Call, or address to JOHN COOK, No. 34 Reade-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving carriages, harness, and gardening; can make himself generally useful; the best of City reference from his last place. Address M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Frenchman in a private family; lived in some of the best families in the City; none but first-class families need apply. Call or address J. R., No. 50 West 10th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS experience, a situation as salesman, either in a jewelry, fancy goods, silver or plated ware establishment; the best of reference given. Address G. W. S., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who has a full and thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first-class references. Address P. A. H., Box No. 212 Times office, or No. 80 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A respectable man; he also understands the care and driving of horses in double or single harness, and understands the care and milking of cows and farm work in general. Address J. R., No. 25 Roosevelt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married German of long experience; is a first-class groom and driver; has best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, Stillings' Saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, or both; has several years' experience in both positions; understands green-house, grapery, &c.; a good City driver; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with good city references; understands milking and the care of a gentleman's place. Moderate wages expected. Address or call on HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is well recommended from his last place; no objection to go in the country. Address W. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED MAN and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; woman as general houseworker; both have good references. Address or call on PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant as footman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen by addressing EDWARD CLARKE, No. 111 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and thorough groom; has first class reference from his last employer, and is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address EDWARD FITSIMMONS, No. 317 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as cook for a small club, or to take care of an invalid or sick gentleman; has excellent City recommendations. Apply for two days at 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands grapes, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given; no family but wife. Address J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHN HEYLAND.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (COLored,) a situation either as waiter or driver for a gentleman. Call at No. 12 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDations, immediately, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., a number of select nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, professed and other cooks, housework, young girls, for families returning to the city and others.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A salesman who is familiar with embroideries and linen goods, and who has a good acquaintance with City and country jobbers. Address Box No. 3,582 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SIX FARM HANDS, NEAR THIS City; wages $15 per month and found. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; also men lately landed wanted.

WANTED—A FARMER, ONE OF EXPERIence, and capable to take charge of and work a small farm a few miles from the City. Inquire at No. 239 Pearl-st.

WANTED—FROM 50 TO 100 MEN TO WORK on sewer in York-st. Apply to JAS. F. FIELDER, on the work, between Greene and Washington sts., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A SECRETARY FOR A MINING company, who can control from $3,000 to $5,000. Call at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 22.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LOCAL AGENTS AND CITY CANVASSERS wanted. Special attention of real estate and insurance brokers called to our inducements. Apply at Office U. S. Life and Accident Ins. Co., No. 18 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
JOHN CREIGHTON,
ROBERT EDWARDS.
Dated Aug. 24, 1866.
The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 389 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING EXcellent business; fully furnished. Special inducements to a cash purchaser. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS.
The Company's fine 3-3 G. 1. 1. French Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, will leave this port for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.
Rates of Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin—$90. Second Cabin—$55. Steerage—$35, payable in gold, or its equivalent. Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre and Paris.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.....Prowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA.....Thomson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 57 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 5
HECLA.....Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.....$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE,
IOWA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The steamship COLUMBIA will positively sail with passengers and freight on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
TAMPICO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
FLORIDE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolata, Pilatka, and all the landings on the St. John's River, and will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 28. No heavy freight taken.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freights received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta.....$27 00 | Montgomery.....$41 00
Macon.....31 00 | Atlanta.....34 00
Columbus.....35 00 | Mobile.....51 95
Albany.....35 00 | New-Orleans.....55 00
Eufaula.....35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta.....$27 | Eufaula.....$35 | Montgomery..$41 00
Macon.....31 | Albany.....$35 | Mobile.....51 95
Columbus.....35 | Atlanta.....34 | New-Orleans. 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia.....$27 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—STEAMER STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent. No. 282 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning; and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train,
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:24, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 36 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assure a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.
A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 11th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.
At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'
MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 79 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased after the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. D. Munroe, Chas. E. Butler, Dr. J. Linsly, Joseph Nason, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Robt. McKim, J. B. Varnum.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six: 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as Matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

GOLDSMITH'S BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &C., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—A limited number of pupils received. Individual instruction.
NOTICE.—The regular charges for tuition will be resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5. Until that time scholarships may be secured at the half prices of the Summer season. A great opportunity.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies, the Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

AT $20.—PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC AND bookkeeping, lessons unlimited, $20; other English branches $5 each; ladies' day and evening writing lessons $2. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery. Brooklyn college removed to No. 349 Fulton-st.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES private classes in English, French and music; music scholars also taken; best recommendations given. Apply at American School Institute, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

TO SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—LESSONS in the French language and mathematics by a French professor of great experience and ability. For terms, references, &c., address EDOUARD, Parisian, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT, near Yonkers, N. Y., conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children. No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses WATSON will reopen their school on the 24th of September, at 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.
Prof. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., established 1852, will receive daily (Saturdays excepted) one or two boys of good manners, to teach them thoroughly the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, etc. Terms $80 per month.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TEACHER of experience, with first-class City references, offers his services to schools and private families in New-York and vicinity. Terms moderate. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES desired; can teach lower branches, Latin, French, mathematics; good reference. Address or call upon Mrs. WATERS, No. 142 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school; City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 210 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Aug. 28,	4	P. M.	Wednesday, 29,	9	A. M.
Thursday, 30,	7	A. M.	Thursday, 30,	10	A. M.
Friday, 31,	7½	A. M.	Friday, 31,	11	A. M.
Saturday, Spt. 1,	12½	P. M.	Saturday, Spt. 1,	5½	P. M.
Sunday, 2,	8½	A. M.	Sunday, 2,	2	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH— Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 9½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
NEW CHARACTERS. NEW CHARACTERS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC BARREL.
IRRESISTIBLY COMIC. DEEPLY INTERESTING.
UNUSUALLY EXCITING.
PUZZLING TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
DANCE by the Liliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
PLEASING AND LAUGHABLE.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, IN THE NEW SALOON,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MONSTER SNAKES.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On the occasion of the
RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29,
arrangements have been made whereby visitors will have an opportunity of
VIEWING THE GRAND PROCESSION FROM THE BALCONY AND WINDOWS OF THE MUSEUM,
affording the
BEST AND MOST EXTENDED VIEW ON BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, AUG. 31, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of MR. G. L. FOX.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1866,
☞LAST WEEK ☞LAST WEEK
OF THE
ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE ICE WITCH.
Must shortly be withdrawn in the very midst of its great popularity. The remaining nights of the current week the
ONLY OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING IT,
as there is no probability of its reproduction.
PRESENTED FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER
WITH ALL ITS GREAT STAR FEATURES.
The highly accomplished and piquant young artistes,
MISS ADA AND EMMA.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel," and duetts.....MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA.....MISS EMMA WEBB
AND THE GREAT CAST.
Performance preceded by the protean specialty,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, with songs and dances.....MISS ADA WEBB
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, first night of the notable engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
The grand introductory performance since his return to America. Box sheet open for sale of seats for Mr. Jefferson's nights on and after Wednesday, 29th, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ITALIAN OPERA.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
Will be produced
On WEDNESDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 31st insts., with the following powerful cast:
Rosina.....Signora Boschetti.
Almavina.....Signor Tamaro.
Figaro.....Signor Orlandini.
Don Basilio.....Herr Carl Formes.
Don Bartolo.....Signor Barili.
Conductor.....Signor Rosa.
Seats secured at Beer & Schirmer's and the theatre.
Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7¼. Opera at 8¼. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1866.
Engagement for a few nights of
MR. E. EDDY
and
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,
Who will appear in the Great Drama of
THE JEWESS,
and the Comedietta of the
HANDSOME HUSBAND.
First appearance in this Theatre of
MISS RACHEL DENVIL,
Who will appear as Rachel, the Jewess.
The performance concluding with the Comic Farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season will please assemble in the Green Room, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 30, (preparatory for opening SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.
G. L. FOX, Lessee and Manager.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 28, at 8 o'clock,
THE SEVENTY-SECOND OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. Polonaise—"Souvenir de Pologne".....L. Meyer
2. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
3. Waltz—"Court Ball Dances".....Lanner
4. Selections—"Fantime".....Koppitz
5. Overture—"Lodoiska".....Cherubini
6. Larghetto, from the first Symphony.....Beethoven
7. Scherzo, from the Symphony in C.....Schubert
8. Grand Selection—"William Tell".....Rossini
9. Fantasie—"Traumbilder" (visions in a dream).....Lumbye
10. Waltz—"Promotionen".....Strauss
11. March—"Potpourri".....Gungl
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)—A MOZART NIGHT.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is still meeting with remarkable success; patients will please call as early in the day as possible.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. W. STUART
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. G. HANLEY
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
now extending over
THREE MONTHS,
of the popular comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
as Capt. RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA
of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
which is presented with an
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR
OF
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND CAST.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST NIGHT of his
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
TWELFTH
AND
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT
of the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Incidental to the drama the great
MAGGILLICUDDY'S JIG,
and a peculiarly characteristic dance entitled the
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1866,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

FRENCH THEATRE.
THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LACOSTE.
The beautiful play in English,
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS,
will be produced, as in Ristori's version, finely cast,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.
DEBORAH.....Miss LACOSTE
Joseph.....Mr. W. H. WILDER
(Leading artist of the California theatres.)
Lorenzo.....Mr. J. J. Prior
Nathan.....Mr. W. S. Higgins
Rachel.....Mrs. Hind
Lase.....Mrs. Stewart
Messrs. Parsloe, Turner, Newton, Simpson, Bloomingdale and others.
Seats may now be secured.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
HANLON BROTHERS' VERSATILE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 27.
First night of the
HANLON SHADOW PANTOMIME
First appearance of
Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
the celebrated Irish vocalist.
First appearance of the
Masters CARON.
Second week of the celebrated
CUBAN BROTHERS, ESPINOSA and RODERIQUES.
The HANLON BROTHERS, Thomas, Edward and Frederick, every night, and the entire company in a new and varied programme.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31, benefit of the
HANLON BROTHERS.
Box book now open.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. SECOND NIGHT and glorious success of the galaxy of talent, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A crowded and enthusiastic audience. The newest gems of minstrelsy. Matinee every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Dress Circle, 35c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
NOTICE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment are requested to meet in the Green-room at 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.
MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends, in establishing in this country Mr. CHEVE's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight-reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the RITHMOGRAPHY and CHEVE system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
C. BASSINI.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.
SIGNOR BORRA will return to this City by the 5th of September. All who desire a *thorough* musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.
N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had, will be duly announced through the press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE—THREE most superb 7¼ octave Rosewood Piano-fortes for sale, finished with full round corners, serpentine bottom, triple-carved moldings, bevel top, rich carved legs, full overstrung bass, iron plate, easy elastic touch, rounded keys, and ivory faced improved action, and full, rich, sweet tone; made by the most celebrated city makers, with maker's warrantee for 5 years. Factory price $700; will be sold for $425. Also, for sale 2 magnificent 7 octaves, same description. Price $350. Apply at BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment, No. 638 6th-av., near 40th-st. N.B.—These Pianos are worthy the attention of parties in search of an elegant and reliable piano at a bargain, and will be packed for shipping, if required.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen on Sept. 3. The following Professors have been engaged: Henry Mollenhauer, Mons. Lyeat, Ch. Heydtmann, Mons. Groschel, Signor Gianetti, Ch. Foeppel, R. Wellenstein, A. Davis. Tickets for the grand opening concert can be procured, free of charge, by the pupils at F. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S music store, No. 820 Broadway. Violin classes will be taught by Mr. Mollenhauer exclusively.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—IN A PROTestant Church up town; must be a good reader of music and have a well cultivated and powerful voice. Address, with references, &c., QUARTETTE CHOIR, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES TO LET AND SOLD ON instalments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or instalments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress: also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Inspection of Steamboats—Modus Operandi.

Prior to a law enacted in 1864, the inspection of boilers and engines of steamboats was limited to those in vessels used for the conveyance of passengers. Those employed in freight traffic were not subjected to the examination of authorized Inspectors. Owing to the increasing number of boats of all kinds propelled by steam, it was found necessary to extend the application of the law to the inspection of all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Up to this time two Inspectors only were employed; since then to this limited force have been added two assistants; and as steam is now used as a motive power for almost every description of traffic, vessels so driven daily absorbing more and more of the trade done by schooners and lighters, the duties of the department become more onerous. The *modus operandi* of inspection is a simple one, yet necessitates both skill and care in its exercise. The boilers, &c., of the *Ansonia* and *F. Woodruff* were tested yesterday by Inspectors WEEKS and MATHEWS. An hydraulic pump was brought alongside, and connection made with the boiler to be tested. In the case of the *Ansonia*, which is a low-pressure boat, a force of 43 pounds to the square inch was brought to bear against all portions of the boiler, and its connections subject to steam pressure. In that of the *F. Woodruff*, a high-pressure boat, the hydraulic pressure was 90 pounds. The apparatus and its connections are constructed to exercise a pressure of 150 pounds, but this is rarely called for. The certificate when granted admits of the use of steam pressure of two-thirds the power only to that which the boiler has been subject by the hydraulic pressure. During the action of the hydraulic force, the boiler, engine, gauge pipes, all parts of the motive power are carefully examined and tested. After this external examination, when the boilers have been freed from water, their interiors are closely inspected, bolts, rivets, braces, etc., the slightest starting of any of these calling for correction before the certificate is granted. The engine and boilers are again examined when working under the steam pressure prescribed, and again when cooled off so as to admit of an internal reëxamination. The process of inspection is a thorough one, but no more so than is necessary when we reflect how great are the number of lives and the value of property intrusted to the safe-keeping of masters of steamboats.

Steamboats are subject to reinspection at all times, and some of them not unfrequently receive visits of the Inspectors when not expected. When a vessel has encountered a gale at sea she is invariably boarded and all her working apparatus thoroughly examined, and the necessary repairs, if any, ordered and made to the satisfaction of the Inspector. Any infringement of the law as set down in the certificate is severely punished, for instance the driving at a pressure in any degree higher than that for which they are licensed, the fine is $100 or one year's imprisonment in State's Prison or both, or for neglecting to report any deficiency, &c., &c., the punishment is also heavy. The certificates must be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of the vessel, so that he who runs may read—and passengers of ordinary intelligence may easily learn whether he is being carried under a pressure of steam greater than that set down as the maximum force in the certificate. The indicators in the engine rooms are usually of easy access and are as easily read as a clock dial. The Inspectors are, as a matter of course, thorough engineers, part of their duty being the examination and grading of those who are about to take charge of engines, or having acted as assistants for a time, seek the full grade of engineer.

The Death of Dean Richmond.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from his sphere of usefulness the Hon. DEAN RICHMOND, who departed this life at the City of New-York this day; and,

Whereas, It becomes the General Committee of Tammany Hall to pay public honors to the memory of the lamented deceased, who, in his official capacity as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in his private capacity as a most worthy, influential, patriotic, enterprising and valued citizen, deserved and received our sincere respect and esteem; be it therefore

Resolved, That in common with all good citizens of every political party, we, the General Committee of Tammany Hall, do deeply deplore the unexpected demise of Hon. DEAN RICHMOND, in whom we have always recognized a Democrat of consistent fidelity, a statesman of wonderful prescience and sagacious wisdom, a patriot of unwavering devotion to the Constitution, a leader of remarkable vigor, energy and success, a man of unusual business talent and of unsurpassed enterprise, and a citizen faithful to all his duties, honest and conscientious in all his dealings, and foremost in his advocacy of the best interest of his State and country.

Resolved, That in token of our heartfelt grief, which mere words cannot adequately express, the hall of the General Committee be appropriately draped with the emblems of mourning, the members of this Committee, and of the organization which we represent, attend the funeral of the lamented deceased, and that a certified copy of these resolutions, with the preamble, be published in the leading papers of this city, and transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a memorial of the eminence of the Hon. DEAN RICHMOND as a Democratic statesman, his popularity and power as a leader, his virtues as a man, and his incalculable worth as a citizen of this great State.

Cholera.

There were but five new cases of cholera reported by the Health Inspectors yesterday. Four of these were natives of Germany, and two are reported in one house in West Sixteenth-street. The following are the names, as transcribed from the

HEALTH BULLETIN.

1. CHRISTIAN KUBER, aged 28, Germany, corner Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.
2. MINA STEINWER, aged 32, Germany, Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.
3. JOHANNA STACK, aged 28, Germany, No. 342 West Sixteenth-street.
4. JOHN ROBERTSON, aged 44, Germany, No. 342 West Sixteenth-street.
5. JOHN DODERLEIN, aged 44, Germany, No. 671 Ninth-avenue.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The total number of cholera cases at Ward's Island Hospital, according to yesterday's report, is five. Of these three were admitted on Sunday. MARY BAXTER, aged 15, and MARY SULLIVAN, aged 22, both natives of Ireland, died on Sunday.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

At the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, two deaths from cholera occurred on Sunday. No new cases had occurred in any of the Institutions up to yesterday morning, the date of the last report.

BURIAL PERMITS.

Permits were issued yesterday for the burial of the following named persons who had died of cholera:

1. JOHN ELLIS, aged 39, No. 443 East Thirteenth-street.
2. HENRY MANDER, aged 43, No. 151 Avenue B.
3. ANN CAMPBELL, aged 23, No. 422 East Thirteenth-street.
4. ANNA SCANLON, aged 34, Battery Barracks.
5. AMELIA ANDERSON, aged 46, Battery Hospital.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

There were only three cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health yesterday, thus proving that the disease is rapidly disappearing from our midst. The list is as follows:

BRIDGET BEGLEY, aged 34, No. 1 Sackett-street. Recovering.

MARY DONAHUE, aged 4 years, Nelson-street, near Clinton-street. Died Aug. 26.

JOHN TIERNEY, aged 40 years, corner Carroll and Columbia streets. Sent to the hospital.

Detective Police.

Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, will be arraigned before the Commissioners again to-day for trial upon a new set of charges. These charges, like the previous ones, are based upon a statement published in the daily papers. The story runs that a clerk in the employ of Messrs. WILLARD & Co. disappeared suddenly, and an investigation of the books showed that he had appropriated several thousand dollars of his employers' money. Capt. YOUNG was notified, and after a time ascertained that the young man had lost most of the money at gambling-houses. The firm sent for the defaulting clerk, promising not to prosecute him if he would straighten out his books to the best of his ability and tell the gambling-houses he had patronized. This he did, and Capt. YOUNG visited the gamblers and succeeded in inducing them to refund a portion of the money. With this money, so recovered, the captain called upon Messrs. WILLARD & Co. and refunded it to them. He was asked what he charged for his labor, and replied that he made no charge, but left the impression that something was expected. He was thereupon presented with $20 of the money he had recovered. As he was leaving the office, he remarked that two other officers had been engaged with him, intimating that $20 would not go far between three. Upon this hint the gentleman gave him $40 more. Feeling aggrieved of being obliged to give away so much of the small portion recovered by the Police, the gentleman gave publicity to the above statements. Upon this statement the Commissioners drew up charges, which have been sworn to, and will be heard to-day. The case will be called at 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. YOUNG is confident of being able to show that his transaction with Messrs. WILLARD & Co. was customary and proper.

The Robbery at the Marine Bank.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday last, your Police reporter says that Detective RADFORD went into the vault of this Bank and removed a box of valuables, and took it away unobserved by any one except the President, who knew what he was about to do.

I positively state what I know, and say that at least two of the clerks, as well as myself, saw Mr. RADFORD go into the vault, and saw him come out with the box in his hand; but as he had been a long time in the Bank, and every one of the clerks knew he was a detective officer, no one presumed to speak to him or detain him, as I readily guessed his object.

Respectfully, J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Organization of a Johnson National Union Club in the Fifteenth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party distinctions, was held last evening at No. 12 Leroy-place (Bleecker-street.) The meeting was organized by JAMES S. SCOFIELD, Esq., being called to the Chair, and WM. RODAMER, Esq., appointed Secretary. On proceeding to business, a resolution was introduced and adopted unanimously resolving that a Johnson National Union Club be organized in that ward, those present to form the nucleus round whom may rally all who desire to support the President in his proposed reconstruction of the whole Union, and indorsing the address and proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

After the usual preliminaries the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. JAMES RILEY, JNO. P. GAW and JAS. COALS, reported resolutions strongly indorsing the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, including the address and resolutions of that body, together with the following:

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON we have a President in whom the nation, at this particular juncture of affairs, is most fortunate, affording in his past career, exalted character and distinguished statesmanship a sure pledge and guarantee that the Union of all the States shall be constitutionally secured and maintained.

Resolved, That in his great political experience, acknowledged integrity, known firmness and patriotism, the nation has the fullest assurance that the vital interests of all sections of the country will be ably and constitutionally upheld, and the general tranquillity and repose of the nation effectually secured and preserved through all time.

After the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, adjourned.

United Service Society.

This body met last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Considerable discussion took place in reference to the mass meeting which the Society intends holding at Union-square on Friday evening next, to testify their confidence in and approval of the National policy of the President, and their cordial indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention. The Committee on Printing was instructed to have posters for the mass meeting distributed throughout the City. The following are the names of the gentlemen on the Committees of the Society:

On Resolutions—Gen. W. S. Hillyer, Gen. J. D. McGregor, Capt. J. W. Miller, Gen. C. E. Pratt, Col. H. Libenau, Sergt. H. C. Peck, Maj. Van Hoesen, Gen. Diven, Lieut. J. B. Devoe, Gen. A. Farnsworth, Lieut. Baxter.

On Finance.—Gen. Bendix, Maj. J. W. Warner, Capt. J. J. Shaw, Maj. McGrath, Maj. Lawson, Capt. McDonald, Lieut. Geo. Wiltsie, Col. A. M. Wood, Private E. H. Gouge, Capt. John W. Crump, Gen. Devine, Maj. Bogan, Capt. Jacob Ehler.

On Invitation—Col. Creighton, Private J. D. Pell, Gen. Kozlay, Col. Burns, Gen. W. S. Hillyer, Gen. A. Farnsworth, Col. W. Lynch, Capt. A. Libenau, Maj. Lawson, Gen. De Lacy, Gen. McGregor.

On Music—Capt. W. H. Nash, Capt. Fredel, Private F. Heckler, Capt. J. Downey, Capt. Miller.

On Platforms—Private F. Stapleton, Private J. D. Pell, Capt. F. Smith, Capt. Doherty, Col. Libenau, Capt. James Casey.

Fireworks and Artillery—Maj. Bogan, Maj. Burke, Capt. J. H. Cornell, Capt. Nash, Private L. Cornell, Capt. Doherty, Capt. L. H. Hanley.

Printing—Capt. R. S. Watson, Private W. S. Patton, Capt. T. Smith, Gen. De Lacy, Capt. Dolan.

An advertisement in another column shows the names of the distinguished speakers who are expected to address the meeting.

Soldiers and Sailors Union, No. 1.

This body met last evening at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. It was proposed and adopted to have Business Committees in every Ward in the City. The following officers were elected: Vice-President, Lieut.-Major VAN WINKLE; Treasurer, Lieut. WILCOX; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. CLARKE; Sergeant-at-Arms, Sergt. MURRAY. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are invited to attend the meetings of the Association.

The Grand Union Mass Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates from the City and County of New-York, to the late National Union Convention, will be held at the Maison Dorée, Union-square, this evening, at 8 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting, to be held at Union-square, on or before the 17th day of September next, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

P. CURTISS ACKERMAN, Chairman *pro tem.*
WM. WIRT HEWETT, Secretary.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT NEWARK—ATHLETIC VS. EUREKA—THE EUREKAS BADLY BEATEN.

Fully 4,000 people witnessed this game yesterday, the grounds of the Eureka Club being completely surrounded by a dense mass of human beings. The match created more interest than it would otherwise have done from the fact that the Eurekas gained a decided victory over the champion Atlantics a week or so ago by a score of 36 to 10. But base-ball is very uncertain, and this truism was never more fully exemplified than in the game yesterday. It was generally conceded that the Eurekas would be beaten, but the most enthusiastic admirer of the Athletics never for a moment imagined that the game would terminate with a score so uneven. The game opened with a lead of 16 to 0 in favor of the Athletics, which they increased to 23 to 0 in the next two innings, and 37 to 0 in five innings. So sharp was the fielding of the Athletics that it was not till the sixth inning that they allowed their opponents to score a run, while they themselves ran up the respectable score of 40. In the sixth inning the Athletics drew their first blank, the Eurekas adding six to their score in the last two innings to five for the Athletics. The batting and fielding of the Athletics were superb, some of their hits being the best ever made on the Eureka ground, and but for the crowd would have yielded home runs in a number of instances. The infielding of the Eurekas was quite loose, PENNINGTON, particularly, playing very poor, while the outfielding was below the Eureka mark. The decisions of the umpire were very satisfactory, but he allowed two or three of the Athletic players to take a step or two in advance of the home base in striking, a decided advantage to the batter but a direct violation of the rules. We give the score below:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Osborne, c	3	1	Klinefelder, r. f.	4	3
Burroughs, s. s.	3	1	McBride, p.	2	6
Pennington, 2d b.	5	0	Reach, 2d b.	3	6
Littlewood, c. f.	2	2	Wilkins, s. s.	1	8
Brientnall, 3d b.	2	1	Berkenstock, 1st b.	4	5
Faitoute, p.	3	1	Dockney, c.	1	6
Tyosed, r. f.	3	1	Gaskill, l. f.	4	5
Mills, 1st b.	2	1	Fisler, c. f.	5	4
Ford, l. f.	4	0	Pike, 3d b.	3	5
Total	27	8	Total	27	48

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	—8
Athletic	16	1	6	10	4	3	3	0	5	—48

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BELL and HOLDEN.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 9; Athletic, 11.
Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.
Out on Foul Balls—Eureka, 11; Athletic, 8.

To-day the Athletics will play the return game of their match with the Irvington Club, on the grounds of the latter at Irvington, N. J.

EUREKA VS. EXCELSIOR.

These clubs will play the first of a home-and-home series at Newark to-day.

UNION VS. HARLEM.

The match between these clubs, which was announced to take place to-day, is off.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

On the morning of the 24th inst., WILLIAM WILEY, of No. 409 West Thirty-fifth-street, was awakened by some one moving about his yard, and on looking out he saw, as he alleged, JOHN KELCH, an old member of the Volunteer Fire Department, in the yard, coming out of a wood-shed, in which he could discern flames, which looked as if they just had been lighted. He pursued and caught the fellow, and, after determining in his own mind who the man was, allowed him to depart. He then went back and extinguished the fire. Yesterday morning the accused was brought into Court in custody of Sergeant JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of arson. When the case came up for examination the following affidavits were made and filed:

William Wiley, No. 409 West Thirty-fifth-street, being sworn, deposed and said: On Thursday, Aug. 23, I got home at ten o'clock and went to bed right away; my bedroom is on the second floor, the window directly over the hallway; between three and four o'clock A. M. I awoke and thought I heard footsteps in the yard; I got up, opened the blinds in the window, and looked out; I had been at the window between five and ten minutes, when I saw John Kelch, the prisoner now here, coming out of the wood-shed in the rear of the yard; he had not got over ten or fifteen feet from the wood-shed when I saw the light of a fire in said shed; I immediately put on my pants, and ran down to the street door; Kelch was then about twenty-five feet from the door, running toward the Tenth-avenue; I pursued and caught him at about the middle of the block; the moment I took hold of him I saw who he was, as I had known him for some time by sight; I knew him to be a member of No. 42 Hose Company, of the old Volunteer Department, which lay near the bell-tower in West Thirty-third-street; when I first took hold of him I said, "What is your idea for doing this?" He made no answer; I then let him go, as I knew him, and I was fearful that the fire would get too much headway; I ran back to the shed, and found a lot of straw on fire; if I had not put out this fire, I feel confident that it would have set fire to the frame shed which immediately joins the frame house in the adjoining lot, and also a frame stable; the following day I informed Sergeant James, of the Twentieth Precinct, of the matter, and told him who had set fire to the shed.

Thomas N. James, being sworn, deposed—I am one of the sergeants of police of the Twentieth Precinct; on Thursday night, Aug. 23, I was at my residence, No. 425 West Thirty-fifth-street; I was awoke between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. of Friday; I was awoke by the cry of some one shouting "Stop him!!" I sprang out of bed, and on looking out of the window saw two men in the street, running toward Tenth-avenue; the first man was caught by the one in pursuit; the following evening I was informed by Wiley about the fire; he charged the prisoner, John Kelch, with setting fire to the premises; I directed Officer Edward J. Ryder to arrest the said John Kelch, which was done about ten o'clock on Saturday night.

Ann Wilder, of No. 415 Ninth-avenue, being sworn, deposed: I reside in the frame house in the rear at the above number; said house adjoins the lot No. 409 on West Thirty-fifth-street; on the night in question I was awoke by some one calling "Fire!" I went to our yard and heard the voices of persons in the adjoining yard; on my return to my room I smelt smoke; at the time of this alarm my husband was at home and my two children were asleep.

The prisoner denied the charge. The several witnesses were then cross-examined at length by the counsel for the defence. When the Court adjourned for the day the examination was not concluded, so the prisoner was remanded, and the investigation will be resumed this morning at an early hour.

BURGLARY IN TENTH-AVENUE.

On Saturday night the liquor-store of JAMES MCCABE, at No. 176 Tenth-avenue, was burglariously entered, and a quantity of cigars and liquor, valued at $300, attempted to be carried off. From an examination of the premises it appeared that the thieves had gained access to the premises by bursting in the blind of the front window. On Sunday morning, just before daylight, Officer BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, discovered the fact that a burglary had been committed, and entered the store, finding therein and arresting EDWARD LENNOR. The prisoner had packed up the property preparatory to removal. He was locked up all night in the Twentieth-street Station-house, and yesterday morning was arraigned before the Court to answer to the charge of burglary, and held to answer at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $15,000 bail. LENNOR is 25 years old, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 301 West Eighteenth-street.

The Tombs.—Before Justice Dowling.

AUDACIOUS HOTEL ROBBERY.

Among the guests now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel is Mr. JOHN A. CHITTENDEN, a resident of Idaho Territory. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by a slight noise, and was considerably startled to find that a man was endeavoring to pull his vest from under his pillow, where he had deposited it on retiring to bed. Mr. CHITTENDEN soon recovered all his Western coolness, and on turning round saw two men standing at his bedside. He at once made a sudden spring out of bed, when the thieves simultaneously made a sudden bolt through the door, taking with them the vest of Mr. CHITTENDEN, in the pockets of which had been deposited $1,700 worth of United States gold certificates, $300 in United States Treasury notes, and a gold watch and chain valued at $160. The owner of this valuable property pursued the thieves and chased them through the hallway and down several flights of stairs, crying out "stop thief," until he reached the ground floor. His repeated cries aroused the entire hotel, and the various landings were soon thronged by the numerous guests, all wondering what the trouble was. Mr. CHITTENDEN, being still in his night clothes, gave up the chase and beat a hasty retreat to his room, running the gauntlet of a hundred amused and wondering eyes. As he reached the landing nearest his room the gentleman from Idaho was delighted to find his vest, which had been dropped by the thieves as a tiger-hunter drops a cub, to check the pursuit. Mr. CHITTENDEN had, however, been too intent upon securing the thieves to notice it. When he examined the garment he found that all of the property enumerated above was safe and untouched. On his return to his room, and after dressing, he started down stairs again to see how the thieves had fared. One of the burglars had been secured by the domestics and watchmen, but his confederate had succeeded in reaching Broadway in safety, and so escaped altogether. Detective TIEMAN was called and the prisoner was handed over to his custody. The fellow gave his name as CHARLES A. DAWSON. On subsequent examination of Mr. CHITTENDEN's room it was discovered that the thieves had forced an entrance through the fanlight, and then unlocked the door in order to facilitate their egress. It was also discovered that before Mr. CHITTENDEN was roused by their movements, the thieves had succeeded in finding $55 in gold and silver coin, which was lying in the pantaloons of the occupant. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday forenoon and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 17 years of age, and is a native and resident of Baltimore, Md.

A NOTED HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.

Detectives ELDER and MCCORD arrested WM. JACKSON, *alias* "Billy Jackson," yesterday morning, and conveyed him to Police Headquarters. JACKSON bears the distinctive and unenviable reputation of being the most successful and celebrated hotel thief in the United States. The detectives at headquarters say that there is not a leading hotel in the country he has not robbed at one time or another during his long and uninterrupted career. He has been repeatedly arrested on such charges, but almost invariably succeeded in escaping punishment through some loophole in the criminal law. Owing to his celebrity in the peculiar line of thieving he seems to have adopted, the arrest of JACKSON caused considerable excitement among the detectives and officials at the Central Office in Mulberry-street. Superintendent KENNEDY informed JACKSON that his *carte de visite* would be required for the albums now being gotten up for the Police Captains. The prisoner at first demurred to this procedure, but on being informed by the Superintendent that they were determined to have the photograph if they had to send half a dozen patrolmen with him and screw his head in a vice, JACKSON decided that it was best to submit, and he was accordingly escorted to the gallery and a negative procured. This photographing of JACKSON was, however, a secondary matter, as he stands charged with the larceny of $10,700 in United States bonds, the property of MONS. G. LAMORCIER. The robbery was effected on the 1st inst., at the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, N. J. The accused was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, when an affidavit was made by Detective ELDER in which he stated the facts above enumerated, and prayed for his temporary committal on the charge. Capt. JOURDAN also made a similar affidavit stating that JACKSON is a fugitive from justice in the State of Pennsylvania, where he is under indictment for burglary, having stolen $6,000 worth of diamond jewelry from a Mr. THOMAS, of Harrisburgh. JACKSON will be held on these two charges to await the arrival of requisitions from the Governor of New-Jersey. Notice was given to the proprietors of hotels in this City that the Police had secured a noted hotel thief, and JACKSON held an involuntary *levée* all day yesterday at Police Headquarters, nearly all the proprietors of hotels calling to see him, accompanied by their leading employes. Several recognized him as a frequent visitor to their respective establishments.

ROBBING A PEDDLER.

On Sunday night MOSES BRICE, a peddler, who resides at No. 40 Baxter-street, missed his pack, containing a quantity of small wares, valued at $100. He made all due search for the missing bundle, and at length discovered it in the possession of JOSEPH HOGAN, who was at once arrested and locked up by Officer GARLAND, of the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday morning HOGAN was arraigned before the Court to answer the charge of larceny. He denied the complaint, as a matter of course, but was, nevertheless, held for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of bail. HOGAN says he is a bar-keeper, 18 years of age, and resides at No. 37 Madison-street.

LARCENY BY A WOMAN.

FREDERICK ARCHER, residing in Grand-street, Williamsburgh, crossed over to this City on Sunday night. Soon after, he encountered JOSEPHINE EBLINGTON, and escorted her to a lager-beer saloon in Hester-street, where the twain indulged in several glasses of the Teutonic beverage. During their stay in the saloon ARCHER missed $40 in United States Treasury and National bank bills, which he had carried in his pantaloons pocket. He caused JOSEPHINE's arrest by Officer KEALING, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and she was taken to the Spring-street Station-house on suspicion. On searching her, the empty pocket-book which had contained the money was found in her possession. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the sitting magistrate, and by him committed for trial. JOSEPHINE is 19 years of age, and resides at No. 174 Elizabeth-street. She gave her occupation as dressmaking.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

ALEXANDER W. BRYCE, a resident of Westchester Village, was arrested on Saturday by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, on a charge of forgery preferred against him by SAMUEL O. HOWE. It appears that the complainant is a broker in Broad-street, and was acting in that capacity for ELIZABETH T. BRYCE, wife of the accused, buying and selling stocks for her and in her behalf. Some time between the 1st and 10th ult., the prisoner presented at Mr. HOWE's counter a note for $2,150, purporting to have been drawn by M. H. HOWELL, and made payable to the order of ELIZABETH T. BRYCE, and bearing date July 6, and made payable ten days thereafter. The note appeared to be duly endorsed by Mrs. BRYCE, and was given to Mr. HOWE's firm as collateral security and in payment of services performed. Supposing the paper to be a genuine issue the firm received the note, and placed that amount to Mrs. BRYCE's credit. They subsequently discovered that the document was a false and fraudulent issue, hence the charge of forgery against the prisoner. In answer to the question of the magistrate BRYCE stated that he did not intend to defraud the firm, claiming that force of circumstances had prompted him to alter the forged note. This defence did not avail him much, for the Court required him to furnish bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance for trial at the Court of General Sessions. BRYCE is twenty-four years of age, and a native of New Jersey.

"REDDY THE BLACKSMITH."

A noted Fourth Warder and liquor dealer, named WILLIAM VARLEY, but more generally known in that Ward, as "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arrested yesterday by the Sixth Ward Police on a charge of grand larceny. "Reddy" was arrested some months ago on a charge of forgery, but the case fell through in some unexplained manner. The complainant in the present case is PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 228 Ninth-avenue, who alleged in his affidavit that some time in the month of March last, he attended a dog fight in a Division-street sporting-house. Among those present at the canine exhibition was VARLEY, whom HOGAN charges with having jostled him and taken from his coat pocket the sum of $700 in United States National Bank bills. HOGAN's absence from the city prevented the complaint being made sooner. VARLEY was held to answer the charge, being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

RUNNING A MUCK.

On Sunday night JAMES BULGER, of No. 198 West-street, walked through Thomas-street on his way home, and as he passed the door of No. 42, a colored man named HENRY SMITH *alias* "Jemy," ran out and stabbed him in the left hand with a long-bladed pocket-knife, causing a severe wound. The infuriated ruffian then ran up the street howling fearfully, and thrusting his knife at every one he passed. In this way he stabbed WM. HERBERT, inflicting a dangerous wound in the left side. The wounded man was removed to his residence, No. 47 Crosby-street, where he lies in a critical condition. SMITH was arrested yesterday and held for trial in default of bail on the complaint of Mr. BULGER. A supplementary complaint will also be made against the prisoner by Mr. HERBERT.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN SWINDLED BY THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

About two weeks ago, Rev. ANDRES CORSINI RODAS, and MAUGAN GORICH, both Catholic priests, arrived by steamer from Mexico *via* Havana, Cuba, and took lodgings at the European Hotel, in Broadway. They deposited with the proprietor $900 in gold and silver coin, and a gold watch valued at $200. This deposit was witnessed by CARLOS SHEYSIZ, who had represented himself to the clergymen as an English gentleman making the tour of the States. SHEYSIZ made himself very agreeable to Father RODAS, and introduced him to several persons about town. On the 16th inst. he invited Mr. RODAS to take a walk, and at Washington square a strange man accosted SHEYSIZ, and after some indifferent conversation, pulled some cards from his pocket and began playing with SHEYSIZ. Very soon the latter pretended he had lost all his available funds. He then coolly turned round to RODAS and desired him to go down to the hotel and bring back his money and watch, as there was a good chance to win back what he (SHEYSIZ) had lost. Incredible as it may appear RODAS complied with the impudent request, and handed SHEYSIZ the whole amount and his watch. Of course, they followed the other stakes, and the game was then declared at an end, and the three started back for the hotel. Before they reached there, however, both the sharpers managed to elude the vigilance of Mr. RODAS, and ran off. SHEYSIZ was yesterday arrested by Detective ELDER, and, on his being arraigned before the Court, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. The missing property was not recovered. Previous to the swindling operation in the Parade Ground, the room occupied by the other priest was broken into, and $1,000 carried off by unknown thieves.

ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

WILLIAM CULL, *alias* Wells, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of swindling a countryman at the Hudson River Railroad depot, as reported in Sunday's TIMES, was yesterday morning transferred from Jefferson Market Court to the Tombs. On his arrival CULL was assigned a cell on the third tier, and on the way up he met a German, who had visited a friend, and seeing his ticket of admission in his hand, snatched it from the visitor's grasp, and saying something to the bewildered German, started down stairs again. CULL had been permitted to go up to his cell unaccompanied by a keeper, so he could easily slip out of the prison, which he did, and presenting the ticket at the outer gate soon found himself at liberty. The visitor explained the circumstances to the warden and was allowed to depart. A man named MARTIN WOOD, who was in the prison at the time, was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of aiding and assisting CULL to escape. As the evidence was deemed sufficient, WOOD was held for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUR CITY EXPRESSES.—We hear every day of outrages committed on the public—a long-suffering public—by our City expresses, but we think the climax is capped by the following, which came under our personal notice, and we regret to add, our personal experience: A trunk was given in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, to Westcott's Express, directed to Fairhaven, Mass. It was not delivered to the Eastern Express on Thursday, nor yet on Friday in time for the boat, which leaves at 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday it had not been received at its address. This is a matter of frequent occurrence. The employes of our City expresses are independent, impudent and indolent; their prices are extortionate and their service dilatory. It is about time that public opinion took hold of them and handled them severely, because justly.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. H. S. Burnett, U. S. Army; Hon. J. B. Chadwick, Charleston, S. C.; Judge J. P. Ord, San Francisco; A. N. Charrill, England; Col. G. M. Gorden, U. S. Army and Gen. J. J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. R. Low, Monticello; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Albany, and Gen. Heath, Nebraska, are at the Astor House. Gen. P. D. Roddy, Mobile; Hon. E. N. Gamble, Florida; A. Bradford, St. Louis; C. A. Desson, Philadelphia; W. J. Uhl, St. Louis; G. Hardcastle, St. Louis; A. M. Holton, Cincinnati, and W. C. Wagley, Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prince Ouroussoff, Russia; Baron Stoeckl, Washington, and A. de Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Union General Committee was held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening. In the absence of Senator MURPHY, Chairman of the Committee, JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., was called to the chair. Owing to the absence of Secretaries, WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Esq., acted as Secretary. A resolution appointing Friday evening next as the time for holding primary elections for three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 5th of September, was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

TROT AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Yesterday morning a large concourse of persons gathered at Greenwhich to witness the trot between P. B. VANARSDALE, Esq.'s, b. g. *Glutton*, and Alderman FUNSTON's r. m. *Mossbunker*. The race was to wagons, a mile and a quarter dash—the stakes being $500. After a most exciting contest, *Glutton* was declared the winner. Time, 3:10. A large amount of money changed hands on the result which was somewhat unexpected.

THE NEW-YORK MUSEUM.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Grand Spectaculum of the New-York Museum, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-st. The Most Worshipful Grand-Master ROBERT D. HOLMES, officiating. A poem written for the occasion will be spoken by Mr. BANVARD, the President of the Association. The public will be admitted to the grounds free.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.—The Spanish Government has acknowleged, in the handsomest manner, the services of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, in the apprehension and return to Cuba of ARQUELLES, the officer who abused his trust in regard to liberated slaves and escaped to America. Mr. POTESTU, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, presented Mr. MURRAY with a beautiful diamond ring, worth $5,000.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at No. 302 West Forty-third-street, over the body of SARAH DOSCH, 9 years of age, whose death was the result of burns received by her clothes catching fire while she was engaged in raking down some hot cinders in a stove on Sunday morning. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE GRAND MASS MEETING.—The New-York Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will meet at the Maison Dorée, on this evening, at eight o'clock precisely. A punctual attendance is requested. Arrangements will be made for the Grand Mass Meeting.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH STABBING AFFRAY—DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN.—The colored man, CHARLES H. ROGERS, who was assailed on Saturday night by a party of ruffians and stabbed, as alleged by CHARLES KELLY, died at No. 4 Battle-row, North First-street, at 12 o'clock last night. The alleged murderer and his accomplices, who had been promptly arrested at the time by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, were this morning committed to the County Jail by Coroner SMITH to await the result of an inquisition, which will take place at the Coroner's office, County Court-house, W. D., at 11 o'clock to-morrow. A *post-mortem* examination has been ordered by the Coroner. The following is the *ante-mortem* statement of the murdered man, taken by Coroner SMITH at 2 A. M. on Sunday:

Charles H. Rogers sworn: I reside in Fourth-street; some time after 9 o'clock (Saturday night) I was standing in front of Battle-row, talking to Hezekiah Chester, and a party of four or five men came along and one of them ran against me and called me a black son of a b—h, and the man that ran against me stabbed me afterward; after the man had run against me I went down to No. 2 entry; (second house from end of the row;) after I got there one of the same party struck me again; I then struck at but did not hit him; then the man who struck me stabbed me; he was a tall, slim man, with a light coat on; I don't know his name; never before saw him that I know of; I started to go up the street, and wanted Chester to go with me to a doctor's, as I was stabbed; I had no weapons of any kind with me at the time; I never did carry any weapons; think I should know the man who stabbed me if I should see him; did not give him any cause to strike me; he said he would put me out of misery; after he had stabbed me he said, "I have got one of them;" he ran up and jabbed the knife into me.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE HON. JOHN A. LOTT—APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE CASE OF ANNIE E. HARDENBURGH AND JOHN J. RUSSEL, ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF JOSEPH HARDENBURGH.—About three weeks since, there died near the village of Richmond, Staten Island, a farmer named JOSEPH HARDENBURGH. His death was quite sudden, and, in the opinion of the attending physician, was caused by gastric fever. The fact that deceased and wife had not lived happily together provoked inquiry as to the cause of death; but no steps were taken to hold an inquest until some two weeks after the burial of deceased. The body was exhumed, and the stomach given in charge of Prof. DRAPER, of New-York, for examination. An investigation was then made by Coroner M. CROWELL, and the testimony went to show an intimacy between the young man RUSSEL, who worked on the farm, and Mrs. HARDENBURGH. The evidence of other witnesses went to show that RUSSEL acknowledged to an intimacy with the lady, and also stated that some one around the market had poisoned HARDENBURGH. Mrs. ANNE E. MILLER testified that Mrs. HARDENBURGH told her that she had poison in the house to be used for family matters. Mr. W. B. ACKLEY, counsel for the accused, moved that the prisoners—who are at present confined in the Richmond County Jail—be discharged, on the ground that the Coroner had no right to commit until the inquest was complete. Mr. JOHN H. HEADLEY appeared for the people. The Coroner being in Court, the testimony taken on the inquest was submitted. The Judge took the papers and will announce his decision on Friday.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Capt. SMITH, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, was informed yesterday afternoon that two strangers had entered the house of Mr. JOHN M. EVANS, No. 159 Jay-street, and as the neighbors were aware that the family was absent, they were suspected of being burglars. The Captain, with Roundsman BARR and Officers WM. BARR, MCGIRR and SCHELWALD, at once hastened to the place, and taking positions so as to prevent the escape of the parties, Roundsman BARR went to the basement door, where he met them coming out. He took both by the arms, and jerked them to the sidewalk, when one was taken in charge by another officer, and both were conducted to the Station-house. Each of the accused had on several coats, the pockets of which were filled with the following named articles: 1 lady's brooch, 1 braided work-bag, 1 sheath knife, 4 remnants of silk, 1 pair cotton gloves, 1 silver watch, 1 black frock-coat, 1 pair mixed pants, 1 cloth vest—all found on one of the prisoners named JOHN THOMPSON. On the other, named WM. GARRICK, was found: 1 pair black pants, 6 pairs gold sleeve-buttons, 3 gold studs, 4 gold pens, 2 pencil cases, 4 gold finger-rings, 1 pair ear-rinds, 1 odd ear-ring, 1 clasped and 1 small cross-pin, 1 likeness of lady and gentlemen, beads, 2 guard-chains, 1 cigar-case, 4 remnants of lace, 1 silk neck-tie, 2 brushes, and 1 lady's handkerchief. THOMPSON gives his age as 17 years, a native of Ireland, and [illegible]aker by trade. GARRICK says he is 26 years old, a seaman, and native of the United States. They were committed for a trial.

BROOKLYN WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.—The report of deaths in this city for the week ending 25th inst., shows that the total number was 271, of which 50 were men, 56 women, 96 boys and 69 girls, from the causes named: Cholera, 61; cholera morbus, 11; cholera infantum, 43; diarrhœa, 22; consumption, 24; marasmus, 16; dysentery, 14; convulsions, 8; typhoid fever, meningitis and debility, 7 each; disease of heart, 6; pneumonia, 5; drowned and premature birth, 4 each; hepatitis and scarlet fever, 3 each; croup, old age, enteritis, hydro-cephalus and teething, 2 each; asphyxia, tetanus, apoplexy, albuminaria, hemorrhage, parturition, burns, angina, hernia, chorea st. viti, unknown, cancer, congestion lungs, hooping cough and bronchitis, 1 each. There has been a decrease of 34 deaths by cholera as compared with the previous week.

The number of deaths by Wards is as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	6	Twelfth	39
Second	11	Thirteenth	5
Third	6	Fourteenth	8
Fourth	4	Fifteenth	7
Fifth	17	Sixteenth	23
Sixth	28	Seventeenth	4
Seventh	7	Eighteenth	8
Eighth	14	Nineteenth	5
Ninth	16	Twentieth	5
Tenth	19	Villages	22
Eleventh	22		
Total			271

Of the total number, 180 were natives of the United States, 54 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 12 of England, 2 each of Scotland, British America and Holland, and 1 each of Sweden and Turk's Island.

ROBBERIES IN THE COUNTRY.—The residents of the towns of Kings County have of late been greatly annoyed by burglars. The farmers in particular suffer extensively. Their poultry disappears nightly, horses are taken from the stalls, as are also wagons and harness. A number of residences and public houses were recently entered and robbed. The hotel of BENJAMIN NELSON, in Flatbush, has been entered three times within a few weeks and robbed of a gold watch and money in all valued at $400. The hotels of JOHN W. FRIEND, MORT. TUNISON and HICKS POST, on the Coney Island road; the hotels of SAMUEL FELTER and JAMES VAN SICKLER, at Coney Island; the hotel of JAMES EDWARDS, at Sheep's Head Bay; the stable of RICHARD STILWELL, on the Coney Island road, and others have been visited by the thieves, who carried off articles of value from each place. In none of the places where the burglars entered, was there any liquor touched by them, although the sarsaparilla and soda bottles were generally emptied. The cigars also were missing after their calls. It is suspected that the poultry is stolen by young men and boys residing in the villages, while the city thieves are credited with the heavy business.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BIGAMY.—DAVID D. CARVER, aged 33 years, was arrested on Sunday while about being married to a young lady named JULIA BOLES, residing at No. 92 York-street, on the charge of attempted bigamy. As alleged, CARVER married Miss ELIZABETH MCCULLUM, in New-York on the 19th inst., and shortly after left, taking with him $82 of his wife's money. When arrested the accused was at the house of Rev. Father KEEGAN, who was about performing the ceremony when the proceedings were interrupted. CARVER was held for a hearing.

THE THIRD REVENUE DISTRICT.—Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, the newly appointed collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, has, it is announced, filed his securities, and will assume the duties of the position on the 1st of September. The amount of surety is $100,000, and five bondsmen have justified to double that amount.

DIED IN A STATION HOUSE.—An aged colored man, found sick on the sidewalk in front of the Court-house on Saturday night, was taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where he died shortly thereafter. His complaint was disease of the heart. The name of deceased was JEFFREY MILLER.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—A Union Republican meeting of the citizens of Jersey City, who stand by the "Union organization that elected LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the present Congress, and who are in favor of the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution of the United States," was held last evening at Cooper Hall, and was largely attended. The meeting was organized by the election of JOHN M. GODARD, Esq., Chairman, and JOHN RODGERS as Secretary. Major PANGBORN, with a few prefatory remarks, offered a series of resolutions, which were spoken to by Dr. HOLT, Mr. J. DIXON and J. W. PANGBORN, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, after which the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. On motion of Mr. WHIPPLE, a Committee of two from each ward to select candidates for President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an Executive Committee of twelve, two from each ward. The committee, after a short absence, reported the following named gentlemen as permanent officers, which were adopted: President, John M. Godard. Vice-Presidents—First District, Benj. G. Clarke; Second District, Wm. Gossill; Third District, Jacob Weart. Secretary, John Rodgers. Executive Committee—First Ward, A. H. Wallis, Wm. Muirhead; Second Ward, Stephen B. Masters, John Edlestein; Third Ward, Thomas Patter and Stephen Quaife; Fourth Ward, Z. K. Pangborn and Geo. H. Whipple; Fifth Ward, O. D. Falkenburg and Wm. B. Dunning; Sixth Ward, Isaac Houston and Nicholas Waters. The resolutions reaffirm the attachment of the party to the Republican position; fully endorse the Constitutional Amendment; request Gov. WARD to call an extra session to ratify it. They protest against the attempt to force "traitors" into office, and express confidence of a victory in New-Jersey. Speeches were made by Capt. EDGAR and BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, after which the meeting adjourned.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.—A serious accident occurred on the road of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, just beyond New-Brunswick, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, (Monday,) by which the conductor was killed and five or six laborers were seriously injured. The freight train was backing down for the purpose of loading on some timber, when a cow unobserved ran out of some bushes upon the track and was struck by the rear car, throwing the train off of the track. The conductor, WM. DE HART, was almost instantly killed, and five or six laborers are reported seriously injured. Mr. DE HART, who has been in the employ of the company for the past twenty years, and was highly respected, leaves a wife and three children residing at New-Brunswick to mourn his untimely end.

PRIZE FIGHTING.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a party of young roughs belonging in the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, engaged in a prize fight at the upper end of Hamilton-square. Officer FRENCH arrested one of the principals, named MICHAEL BENNET, 19 years of age, and yesterday morning, on being taken before the Recorder, he was held to bail to appear for trial.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE.—A man named LUKE DALEY, 50 years of age, arrested by Officer KEEN, was taken before Acting Recorder CUTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged by FRANCIS GARRET with having attempted to take his life on Saturday night, by shooting at him. The charge being substantiated, the accused was held to bail for trial.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.—A boy named JOHN DARLEY, 13 years of age, was taken before the Recorder in Jersey City yesterday morning and committed for trial on a charge of having stolen, at various times, cigars from the store of T. H. BIERMAN, at No. 32 Coles-street, valued in all at $60.

SQUARE LOAFERS.—Two young men named MICHAEL J. TOOMEY and JAMES CASEY, arrested by Officers O'CONNELL and FRENE, were taken before the Recorder yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct at Hamilton Square, Jersey City. They were required to pay a fine of $10 each.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred last Sunday, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Columbiana, Ohio, which illustrates the narrowness of the escapes, as well as the risks experienced in traveling. It appears that as the express train, consisting of three passenger coaches, was nearing the bridge which crosses the Little Beaver Forks, about five miles east of Salem, a wheel of the second passenger coach broke. The train was running at a very slow rate of speed, and the car did not leave the track, but dragged after the train till the bridge was crossed, after which it jumped the track, and carrying with it the two near cars, rolled down an embankment some twenty feet in depth. The third car was unoccupied, and the passengers of the other two coaches escaped with very trifling injuries, such as bruises and flesh wounds. The most seriously injured was a merchant of Baltimore, who had his collar bone broken.

The Conspiracy to Rob the National Bank, of Newbern, N. C., and to Murder the Cashier.

We learn from the *Commercial* that the City of Newbern was thrown into a state of feverish excitement on the 21st inst. by the report that a conspiracy to murder the Cashier of the National Bank, Mr. H. THOMPSON, and rob the safes in that building, had been discovered and frustrated. The parties implicated in the affair were H. C. LEE, who was, at the close of the war, a Captain in the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteer Infantry, and lately doing business in Newbern as a wholesale liquor merchant, and one JOHN WHITE, known as Capt. WHITE, not long since keeping a stall in the market. The case was tried before His Honor Mayor WASHINGTON and Justic OSGOOD.

The first witness examined was ROLLIE WILCOX, leader of a band, at the dance-house near the depot, who testified: A few days before I had been taken aside by Capt. WHITE and asked if I did not want to make a fortune, and replying in the affirmative, was told that a man would put me in the way of it. Expressing a desire to see the man, Capt. WHITE told me that if he saw me with the man he would give me a signal by which I would know him. Next day Capt. W. pointed to Capt. LEE, who was walking by the depot, as the man he referred to on the previous day. I then had an interview with Capt. LEE, who told me he could show me where there was $80,000 in the city, and how to get it. He said it was in the National Bank, and that he would go into the bank that evening about 8 o'clock and get Mr. ELDRIDGE and Mr. BENSON, and take them down to the Club House or his own house and treat them to a supper, and while he was away with them, I was to go to the bank and shoot the cashier. I would find the key in the large safe or in the cashier's pocket, and I should then open the safe and put the money in an oat sack, which he (Capt. LEE) would furnish me with, which I was to fill with money and then make my escape through the rear of the building and take the money up to his house where Mr. ELDRIDGE and Mr. BENSON would then be. I was to carry it into the back yard. The next evening, which was Friday last, I met Capt. LEE at the corner of Middle and Pollok streets. I then went with him to the tree opposite the Bank, and I asked him why he did not go in. He said "it is too late to get the men out, and we will have to wait till to-morrow evening, when we will all be on hand and carry the thing out." I told him I would not shoot the cashier, but kill him with a club, as that would make no noise, he said, "Oh, that is just the thing." I let the matter go so far because I was afraid to disclose the matter for fear that Capt. LEE or Capt. WHITE would put out my lamp. I told two of my friends, GEO. BROWN and PATRICK KELLY, who are clerks for Mr. MARTIN MCNAMARA, all about it.

Upon the cross-examination by C. C. CLARKE, Esq., WILCOX testified that Capt. LEE had shown him the plan of the bank, and where the safes were, and how to escape from the building.

Mr. H. Thompson, sworn—I am cashier of the National Bank; I know Capt. LEE; was introduced to him some time ago by Col. HEATON, the President of the bank; he has been in the bank frequently to see Mr. BENSON, a friend of mine, who was acquainted with him when in the service; I never went out to take dinner or supper with Capt. LEE; he invited me once to go shooting with him, which I was unable to do; the reason why I did not let the plan reach its maturity, which I first intended, and then have the perpetrators apprehended, was because I deemed it advisable to have the parties arrested immediately, which was done last night.

Several witnesses were then introduced to corroborate the testimony of WILCOX.

Evidence was introduced by the defense in support of the previous good character of LEE while in the army. The Court bound over the accused to the Superior Court—LEE in the sum of $1,000 and WHITE in the sum of $250.

Death of an "Albino" at the Home of the Friendless, in Detroit—Who She Was, and What She Was.

From the Detroit Tribune, Aug. 24.

On Tuesday evening, at the Home of the Friendless, one of the inmates of that institution died of chronic dysentery. Yesterday afternoon her funeral took place from St. John's Church, her body being buried in Elmwood Cemetery. The deceased was a young woman, not quite 26 years old, named RHODA FORD. Her personal appearance was so peculiar that she attracted much attention. Her hair and eyebrows were perfectly white, and her eyes were of a whitish pink, her appearance thus resembling that of an Albino; but physicians say that she was not an Albino, though we do not know just what the point of distinction is. She certainly looked like one, and a majority of persons would have supposed her to be an Albino. The deceased was born at Mortimer, near Reading, Berkshire, England, and was one of quite a large family of children, two of her sisters having the same peculiarities of appearance that she possessed, though her parents and the rest of the family were not distinguished by any such anamalous marks. Nothing is known of her early life except what she has herself disclosed since she came to the Home. She arrived in the city about three months since, and became an inmate of the Home on the 24th of May, and what is known of her history at all, in fact, was told by the deceased to Mrs. ROBERTS, the excellent matron of the institution, from whom we gain the facts contained in this notice.

Coming to this country eleven years ago at the urgent solicitation of her uncle, who lives near Lansing in this State, she remained with her relative for several years. In speaking of this period of her residence in this country, though not fault-finding, she seemed to think that the usage she received from her uncle's family was not such as it should have been. She then went to live with a lady living near Corunna, named LYMAN, with whom she stayed about seven years, until the lady's husband died, and she was unable to provide a home any longer for Miss FORD. Mrs. ROBERTS says that she always spoke with a great feeling of love for this family, and at all times seemed grateful for their kindness. Soon after the death of the husband of her friend, Miss FORD found her way to this city, and came into the Home at the time mentioned. From the moment she entered that house, she became a universal favorite. Her kind words and gentle ways endeared her to the hearts of all.

It had been suggested that she could earn her living by becoming connected with Barnum's Museum, and it seems to have been her object in coming to the house to remain there until she could effect an engagement with the great showman. Some friends wrote on to BARNUM, and at the request of his agent about the first of the month there was forwarded to New-York a photograph of Miss FORD. A letter was received about two weeks since, in which the managers of the Museum offered her a good salary to come to New-York. She accepted the offer and even secured her railway pass, intending to start for the East on Tuesday; but the day which she had looked forward to with so much longing as the one in which she would begin to earn money, to carry her across the ocean and back to her parents and friends, was the day of her death.

Her health had been, since her arrival in the city, and indeed for a year past, very frail; but her friends had not looked for so early a demise. She was a member of the Church of England, and through all her sorrow and sickness showed herself a devout and conscientious Christian, and never was a single murmur heard to escape from her lips. For several days previous to her death, the deceased had been frequently visited by Dr. ARMITAGE, for whom she had expressed feelings of gratitude and respect.

Robbery at Mount Pleasant, Ohio—Rough Treatment of an Accused Man.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Register, Aug. 24.

We learned yesterday that a daring robbery had been committed at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Wednesday night. An old gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, had sold his farm on Wednesday for $2,700, cash. He took the money home and put it away, intending to make use of it yesterday. Early yesterday morning he discovered that his house had been entered and that his money had been stolen. He made the fact of the theft known to the town authorities, and they immediately went to work to ferret out the thief. During the morning it was found that JOHN BROOKS, a notorious character, was missing from his home, and suspicion immediately fell upon him. A description of BROOKS was sent to the Police authorities of this city, and they were on the alert all day. Yesterday afternoon BROOKS returned to his home in Mount Pleasant, when he was seized by a number of citizens, who threatened to kill him if he did not return the stolen money to its owner. BROOKS declared that he knew nothing of the money, and that he had not heard anything of the robbery. A rope was then placed about BROOK's neck and he was notified to prepare for death if he did not give up the money. Again he disavowed any knowledge of the money or theft. He was hung up for a few moments, when he told the crowd that he had nothing to do with the robbery, but that certain other parties, whom he named, had stolen the money. He was again elevated from the ground, and upon being lowered, he adhered to his first story, and declared he knew nothing of the money. He was handed over to the authorities, who placed him, and the men he had implicated in the robbery, in jail to await trial. At last accounts the money had not been recovered.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—In Detroit, on Friday evening, two gentlemen who had been on a pleasure tour in the West, and were about to return home, were on their way to the depot in a hack, when one of them took out his revolver. His companion remarked that he had better point it in a different direction, but the words had scarcely escaped his lips when the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet struck him in the face, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. The missile entered his check, and passed up toward the temple, thence around his head, and lodged behind the ear.

RESULTS OF THE WAR ON THE TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES OF VIRGINIA.—The following statement shows something of the effect the war had upon the tobacco manufacturing interests in two of the largest manufacturing towns in the South. In Lynchburgh, previous to the war, there were sixty factories in operation; now there are only nine. In Richmond there were previous to the war sixty-six factories in operation, and now there are only twenty-six. The Richmond *Times* thinks that the effect has been [illegible] same, if not a larger proportion, in other towns [illegible] the State.

[Advertisement.]—HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Julie Hollander and son, C. Brause, A. Hilchenback, Dr. Louis Hirshfeld, Meyer Cramer, wife and 3 children, G. Huch, wife and child, H. Lippmann and 2 children, J. Kayser and child, Alex. Becker, C. E. Pagh, Carl Markschaffel, C. Ehbets, Otto Volker, Jette Peiser and daughter, Dr. Ferd. Curts, wife and 4 children, Jette Schulinger, S. Michelsohn, Bertha Friese and son, G. Welch, Julius Wiener, Albertine Lowy, Emil Bein, Ad. Schleyer, Elise Sauftleben, A. Hubsch, wife and 3 children, Barbara Mascheck, Henry Dietz, A. Jarkof and child, Ed. Dassan and wife, Martin Hartmann, Victor Klingsohr, Moritz Brummer, Margarethe Becher, G. Unser, Catharine Weber, Ph. Metzger, J. G. Spstil, Elisabeth Leitner, Elsabeth Forbach, W. Hild, Helene Kircheis, Catharine Zink and child, J. Frich and wife, Otto C. Geber, Daniel Hansen, S. Wettern, Magdalena Tomaszewsha and child, C. Kunzel and wife, Minna Cohn, J. Wamsgauz, wife and child, Elise Beshestobell, M. and S. Nassaver, Emil Ulrich, Louis Hudepoke and wife, Jacob Bennighof, wife and child.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—G. M. Ryder, G. D. Sylvester, J. Wilder, D. Nelson, J. Mukles, J. E. Beckwith, J. B. Tripling, T. Walters, G. H. Redding, H. A. Holden, E. P. Platner.

In steamship Chas. W. Lord, from Wilmington, N. C.—Gen. G. L. Estis, W. W. Sander, Louis J. Sherman.

In steamship Sheridan, from New-Orleans—E. A. Axte, H. H. Oliver, C. Davis, J. M. Henry, Miss R. Fleury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 22 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon rises.. 8 0[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 02 | Gov. Island. 9 51 | Hell Gate...11 1[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Linda, Graham, Boston, Benner & Brown.

Ships B. Aymer, Sawyer, Buenos Ayres, Walsh & Carver; Deslumbrante, (Port.,) Saves, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Lavinia, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Henrietta, (Meckl.,) Peters, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Walter, Libby, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Gertrude, (Br.,) Enoch, Liverpool, McCully & Marsh; Georgianna, (Br.,) Christian, St. John, N. B., C. B. Swaine; Rayah, (Holst.,) Eggers, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Charles Pool, Sherman, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ibix, (Br.,) Dart, Truro and Londonderry, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Bessie York (Br.,) Gow, Falmouth, Jam., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Jno. F. Doughty, Camp, Mellville, N. J. Laraway & Plymer: N. Doane, Megathlin; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Garland, Norton, Boston, Jno. A. Simpson & Son; Clara, Corson, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haach, Hamburg Aug. 12, and Southampton 15th, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and 331 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Aug. 16, lat. 49 50, lon. 6 saw ship City of Mobile, bound E. Aug. 20, lat. 47 45, lon. 37, saw Danish bark Louise Marie, bound E.

Steamship Sheridan, Bolton, New-Orleans Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 21st inst., spoke brig Handy, hence for Galveston, 29 ds. out. 25th, brig Riverside, bound S., and wh. schr. Alexander, of Provincetown, 8 months out, with 45 bbls. sperm oil.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 70 hours, in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co. Aug. 25, off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Raleigh, bound S.; same day, 25 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Leo, bound S.; at 3 P. M., 30 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, passed a propeller, showing a blue signal with a white cross. 26th, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 45, passed steamship Mariposa, bound E.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 56 hours, with naval stores, cotton and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Aug. 26, lat. 38 56, lon. —, exchanged signals with a herm. brig, showing white signal, with red letter D, strg. N.; same time, signalized steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., and a steamer strg. S., showing a signal, white centre and red border and star.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Bassett, Boston 48 hours.

Steamer City Point, Blakeman, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to Arthur Leary.

Bark Esperanza, (Span.,) Jerneroh, Havana 20 ds., in ballast to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Clara, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 183 passengers to Frederick Schwoon. Had one death on the passage.

Brig Renshaw, Smith, Barbados, via New-Haven, 2[illegible] ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Nameaug, Leask, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, St. Johns, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Caroline, (Meckl.,) Helbing, Sumner, Cow Bay 1[illegible] ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, Lingan, C. B., 1[illegible] ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Goodsell, Old Providence 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. Eneas.

Schr. Capt. John, Tarrey, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jeddie, Fanning, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Doane, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco 6 ds., with heading to Durkee & Hough.

Schr. W. H. Kenzell, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Aries, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, New-York; bark Voyager, Cienfuegos; brig D. O. Castner, Savannah; schr. Abby Brackett, Charleston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wenonah, from Baltimore for Fall River, before reported sunk in Chesapeake Bay, and subsequently raised, arrived at Norfolk on the 24th inst., for repairs.

Schr. Mary Parker, from Cherrystone for New-York, put into Norfolk on the 24th inst., with loss of mainmast, in a squall of the 22d.

The Br. ship Fairlight, Bush, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, before reported, was wrecked June 12 near the Island of Poehung Kian. She broke up six hours after striking.

The Am. schr. Golden Pearl is supposed to have been wrecked June 12, between "Tamar" and Amoy.

Spoken, &c.

Annawan—bark, of New-Bedford, 14 months out, had 240 bbls. oil, Aug. 5, lat. 37 28, lon. 41 26.

Capella—brig, from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 26, 19 miles E. from Cape May Lightship—By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.

Clara—Brem. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug. 23, off Nantucket Shoals.

E. Corning—wh. bark, of New-Bedford, 26 ds. out, all well, had taken 15 bbls. oil, Aug. 5, lat. 37 28, lon. 41 45.

Simmons—Br. ship, of St. John, N. B., Aug. 18, lat 44, lon. 55 56.

Tubal Cain—Am. schr., Aug. 20, lat. 42 56, lon. 63 61.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, July 24, barks Aquidneck, Cheeseboro; Clifton, Gavett, and May Queen, Brown, from Baltimore.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 26, schr. Rambler, Bisset, New-York. Old. 24th, ship Mary O'Brien, Vesper, Liverpool.

At St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 8, brig Chattanooga, for Baltimore in 12 ds.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Aug. 8, brig Antiles, of Portland, ldg.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], Aug. 27, 1866.
66, 28, 77, 74, 47, 57, 69, 68, 6, 11, 56, 40, 69.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 406, Aug. 27, 1866.
2, 28, 71, 42, 3, 7, 68, 41, 78, 5, 50, 35.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], Aug. 27, 1866.
4, 17, 25, 34, 27, 30, 66, 6, 73, 30, 76, 10, 55.

SHELBY—CLASS No. [illegible], Aug. 27, 1866.
72, 74, 71, 39, 5, 52, 40, 7, 8, 64, 41, 78.

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